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ACTIVITIES OF 'SHIELD-84' PARTICIPANTS REPORTED

Romanian Personnel Arrive

LD031828 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Members of the Romanian Armed Forces have arrived for the "Shield-84" allied exercise of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. They were welcomed to Czechoslovak territory in Tomasovce by representatives of party and state bodies of the Lucenec district. [The video shows that the military personnel referred to by the announcer are a group of men in what appear to be officers' uniforms. There are approximately 7-10 men in the group shown. No Romanian troops or military equipment are visible.]

Dzur Visits 'Shield-84' Troops

LD020256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, who is commanding the joint exercises "Shield-84" today visited some areas where the exercising armies of the fraternal armies were concentrated. He acquainted himself with the intensive exercises of not only members of our Army but also of Bulgaria, the GDR, and the Soviet Union.

He spoke to commanders, political workers, and soldiers about the tasks of the "Shield-84" exercises. The participants of the allied exercises today also received the first issue of the international field magazine.

Soldiers Given Tour at Spolana

LD022327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Participants in the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces "Shield-84" exercises, laid wreaths today at the monument to the Ostrava operation in Hrabyne.

In the first of many friendly encounters between our working people and participants of the "Shield-84" exercise, soldiers of our Army and of the GDR Army visited the Spolana enterprise in Neratovice today. They toured the new and modern sulfuric acid production line, built in cooperation with Poland. They visited one of the biggest PVC production lines in the CEMA countries and learned about the facilities provided for the working people.

CHERNENKO STATEMENTS CALLED 'STALE, IMPERIALIST'

AU031620 Tirana ATA in English 1009 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- As the Soviet news agency TASS reports, the Kremlin chief, Chernenko, gave an interview to the newspaper PRAVDA with regard to the relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. He reiterated the accusations that the United States try to gain military superiority and stressed again that the Soviet Union will not allow superiority over itself.

At the same time, he added that Washington and Moscow must come to terms with each other on an equal basis, by respecting the "interests" of each other. According to his words, the United States and the Soviet Union must continue the dialogue and talks on important political problems with the aim of determining the fates of the world. Chernenko did not fail to express his desire for new bargains between Washington and Moscow on nuclear arms, on the problem of the militarisation of cosmos etc.

The statements by Chernenko are a stale imperialist refrain. They consititue another expression of the arrogance and megalomania of the two imperialist superpowers, of their aims to make the law in the world and to the dictate their will on the other peoples and countries.

EVIDENCE OF 'ECONOMIC CRISIS' IN SFRY CITED

AU031614 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav Government declared new measures in the framework of the so-called "Program for Economic Stabilization", which give the enterprises free hand to raise further the prices of goods they produce recently. There have been frequent reports on price rises of the mass consumer goods, including bread and other necessity articles, in Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina etc. The students' pay for living in dormitories in Skopje increased by 30 percent recently. According to the newly-published official statistics, by the end of July inflation in Yugoslavia reached 61 percent. In a report released these days by the TANJUG news agency, the frequent price rises have surpassed the limits.

According to TANJUG, beginning from September 1, the prices of oil and its by-products in Yugoslavia increased averagely 11.7 percent, the fourth time during the last 16 months. Meanwhile, since the beginning of June this year, the value of Yugoslav currency has fallen from 136 dinars per one dollar to 166 dinars.

Referring to the data announced by the vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Borisav Srebric, TANJUG reports also that the Yugoslavia's total foreign debts amount to about 20 billion dollars. He added that due to the foreign financial obligations and inflation, the investments in Yugoslavia have been reduced by 10 percent.

Foreign press, too, continues to write about the worsening of economic crisis in Yugoslavia. It points out that the economic crisis keeps deteriorating and the fast rate cure promised last year has still to be postponed. In the meantime, the internal contradictions are being more and more aggravated. More than 1 million Yugoslavs are unemployed etc.

DETENTION OF OFFICIAL IN NEW YORK CRITICIZED

AU031435 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Violating the Vienna convention and the norms of International Law, the U.S. authorities have been illegally detaining for a whole year now a member of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission, who enjoys certain privileges and immunity, emphasizes corresponding member Prof. Aleksandur Yankov in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

Prof. Yankov, who is the chairman of the UN Committee on International Law, dwells on the legal aspects of the detention of Penyo Kostadinov, a deputy of the Bulgarian trade representative in New York. He stresses that under the Vienna diplomatic relations convention of 1961 and the norms established in international practice, after the official certification that a given person is a member of a diplomatic representation and by the strength of his status is enjoying inviolability of his person and immunity against penal prosecution, such a person should be released immediately in case of detention. Provided any proceedings have been initiated against him, these should be abandoned.

Making reference to the U.S. diplomatic relations act which runs counter to diplomatic law and practice, the U.S. authorities did not only fail to release the Bulgarian official but also initiated proceedings in the District Court of New York to determine the status of P. Kostadinov, including his immunity from penal prosecution, Prof. Yankov emphasises. On January 17, 1984, the court ruled: First, that the office of the commercial councillor in New York City is a constituent part of Bulgaria's Embassy in Washington, D.C. secondly, that in view of this the staff of this office is embassy staff, and, thirdly, that P. Kostadinov, notified and received as a deputy of the trade representative, is member of the embassy personnel in the category of administrative and technical staff enjoying immunity.

Despite the categorical nature of the court ruling, the author points out, the same court ruled that P. Kostadinov be detained until the case is brought before the Court of Appeals. Thus, U.S. jurisdiction has initiated a legal paradox, since a member of the staff of a diplomatic mission, despite the court-recognized personal inviolability and court immunity, is still in custody and subjected to continuing legal procedure.

Prof. Yankov points out, that this second breach of international law was followed by yet another one, this time on the part of the Court of Appeals. Having categorically confirmed the diplomatic status of the Bulgarian commercial mission in New York City, in its ruling of May 10 this year the court arbitrarily litigated the court immunity of P. Kostadinov.

The misinterpretations and untenable legal arguments which were pointed indicated not just separate errors but a perverse approach to the consideration of a basic point in modern diplomatic law, Prof. Aleksandur Yankov notes in conclusion.

LEADERS ATTEND SLOVAK ANNIVERSARY, OTHER EVENTS

AU012004 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 26 August to 1 September, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Pencho Kubandinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended the opening of an exhibition in Sofia (1730 GMT 27 August). Kubadinski is also reported to have attended a Sofia meeting devoted to the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late partisan Nacho Ivanov (1730 GMT 29 August).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception in Sofia given by the CSSR ambassador on the occasion of the anniversary of the Slovak uprising (1930 GMT 28 August). (1930 GMT 28 August). Aleksandro, together with Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, are reported to have attended a Sofia meeting on the anniversary of the Slovak uprising (1730 GMT 29 August).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a Sofia meeting organized by the fighters against fascism and capitalism. (1930 GMT 29 August).

KARAMANEV DEPARTS FOR GDR, LEIPZIG FAIR

AU031829 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation departed for the GDR yesterday under the leadership of Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, in order to participate in the official opening of the traditional international autumn fair in Leipzig. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Egon Rommel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Bulgaria.

FILIPOV ON PARTY ROLE IN POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT

AU311236 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- In the latest issue of the NOVO VREME magazine, Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers elaborates on the maturing and the practical activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party as a creative Marxist-Leninist party, on its emerging as a motive force of revolutionary changes and as a recognised leader and organiser of all achievements accomplished by the Bulgarian people so far.

"Marxism Leninism gave the BCP the opportunity to correctly estimate the correlation of the class forces, to correctly determine the form and methods and stages of the class struggle and the tasks of the revolution in its different stages. All this rendered a specific character to the socialist revolution in Bulgaria" Mr Grisha Filipov points out in his article entitled "The Lasting Values of the Socialist Revolution."

In it he stresses the scientific and topical political value of the BCP's experience in the construction and consolidation of the people's democratic rule as a form of dictatorship of the proletariat. Experience which shows that the dictatorship of the proletariat does not exclude the existence of many parties and even the temporary existence of an oppositional party. However this experience, also shows that the main, the principal aspect in the consolidation and development of the people's democracy as a form of proletarian dictatorship is not externalising and broadening of the many-party system but the consolidation of the ideological, political and moral unity of the people, raising the leading role of the working class and the Communist Party.

Bulgaria was the first of the people's democratic countries, which as early as 1957 completely solved the most difficult and complicated task of the transitional period -- the socialist reorganization of farming and thus accomplished the total victory of the socialist production relations in the national economy, Mr. Grisha Filipov stresses. The principal measure taken by the people's democratic rule as a form of proletarian dictatorship is the nationalization of the industry which was carried out in December 1947. The BCP added a new aspect in the theory and practice of socialist construction with the discovery and organization of the cooperative farms. As a political form of the socialist reconstruction of farming -- without a preliminary nationalization of the land.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of the techno-material basis of socialism, Mr. Grisha Filipov stresses the historic role of the April 1956 Plenary Session of the CC of the BCP which worked out and adopted a scientifically based Marxist-Leninist strategy for the economic development of the country. This was a plenary session which resolutely rejected the personality cult stand that Bulgaria did not need to develop a heavy industry but must specialize predominantly in the sphere of farming and the light industry.

A result of the April economic strategy of the party is the specialization of Bulgaria in the production of electric and I.C.E. [Internal Combustion Engine] trucks and electric hoists, the development of electronics, instrument building and the construction of hundreds of enterprises of the heavy industry. The basic funds of the national economy in the end of 1983 were almost ten times greater than those in 1952. In 1983 industry provided 67 percent of the gross national product and 55.9 percent of the national income.

Notwithstanding these great achievements, Mr. Grisha Filipov continues, the CC of the BCP, guided by the innovatory and critical spirit of the April line revealed the existence of a certain contradiction between the level reached in the construction of the techno-material basis and the new, high requirements which the construction of advanced socialism poses before the development of the productive forces and the social labor productivity. In order to construct an adequate techno-material basis of advanced socialism the 12th Congress of the BCP worked out a new strategy and directed the attention of the economy and of the other spheres of social life, towards all-round intensification based on the rapid introduction of the newest achievements of the techno-scientific revolution, of complex automation and mechanization and of a wide-ranging use of foreign and Bulgarian experience.

Further on Mr. Grisha Filipov dwells on the formation of the socialist economic basis and of bringing production relations in conformity with the character of the productive forces, on the formation of a new social and individual consciousness and of a new socialist culture.

The article devotes considerable attention to the intransient value of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and to Bulgaria's achievements in the process of socialist construction. "It is of paramount importance that in working out the implementating of the general line of the BCP in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism we constantly drew from the experience of the CPSU, of the first socialist country in the world and creatively applied it to our conditions" Mr. Grisha Filipov points out.

He emphasizes that the course towards all-round coming closer between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union which has raised Bulgaro-Soviet friendship to a qualitatively new level is of decisive importance in the further upsurge of Bulgaria. This course is in complete conformity with the latest decisions adopted by the summit session of the CMEA member countries for the further development of socialist economic integration which outlined the carrying out of a co-ordinated economic policy.

YORDANOV ADDRESSES DAY OF PEACE MEETING IN SOFIA

AU311950 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- At a solemn rally to commemorate September the 1st, the international day of peace and consorted trade unionist actions, tens of thousands of workers in Sofia expressed their determination to fight for their right to live, to saving the world from a thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

"For four decades now Europe has been living in peace," emphasized in his speech the alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Mr Georgi Yordanov, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture. "But the people will never forget the tragic days and nights of World War II. We remember the lessons of the war because peace is endangered again, because the vigilant memory and conscience of mankind are seized by great alarm again today."

Recalling the fire of World War II fanned up by the encroachments of the Nazis for world domination 45 years ago, G. Yordanov emphasized that today, too, the strategists of imperialism were on the road of total militarization, pursuing a course of nuclear and now also of outer space blackmail.

The speaker pointed out that the goal of the imperialists were to disrupt the balance of power in their favour, to threaten the peaceful gains of the socialist countries, to turn Western Europe into an atomic firing ground for a global nuclear clash. By fanning up the spectre of the alleged Soviet threat, they are waging a fierce ideological, psychological and economic war on real socialism. Part of this war is the frenetic anti-Bulgarian campaign hinged on the slanders around "the Bulgarian trial". The developments in Grenada, Lebanon, Nicaragua, are a convincing proof of how unceremoniously the aggressors violate the freedom of the small peoples.

Mr Georgi Yordanov stressed that today, too, the Soviet Union together with the other Warsaw Treaty states were the most reliable shield against the warmonger. In conclusion the speaker underlined Bulgaria's active role in the expanding antiwar movement in the world.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD FOR LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA

AU311658 Sofia BTA in English 1647 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- The State Council awarded Lyudmila Zhivkova posthumously with the "13 Centuries Bulgaria" Order for her extraordinary services for building up socialist Bulgaria, for the fulfillment of the April cultural policy of the party and for the historical marking of the 1300-year jubilee of the Bulgarian state, and also for her great contribution to raising Bulgaria's international prestige, for her highly humane initiatives and activities to safeguard the world peace, for the understanding abd cultural cooperation among nations.

LENART SPEAKS AT BANSKA BYSTRICA CEREMONY

AU021450 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 84 p 3

["From" the speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, delivered at solemn joint session of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, and the Slovak SR government, marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, in Banska Bystrica on 28 August]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Jozef Lenart noted that the Slovak national uprising constitutes a historical watershed in the lives of our nations, together with the May uprising of the Czech people, it was the culmination of the national liberation struggle and, at the same time, the beginning of our national and democratic revolution. The uprising unfolded as an inseparable part of the common antifascist struggle of the people of the European countries, directly connected with the liberation mission of the Soviet Union, which bore the main burden of the anti-Hitlerite coalition's struggle.

At this time, when with emotion we return to the unforgettable moments of 40 years ago, we pay our respects and extend our gratitude to the insurgents and all participants in the national liberation struggle at home and abroad. We bow our heads in undying remembrance of those who laid down their lives in the struggle for freedom. We greet former partisans and insurgent soldiers who displayed courage in the struggle, we greet men and women, old men and the young people of that time -- all those who were their reliable support.

From our gathering, we send cordial greetings to the fraternal Czech nation, which in the brutal conditions of Nazi terror showed an unbreakable spirit of resistance. With gratitude we remember the warm response and the sympathy that the armed action of the Slovak people elicited in the Czech lands, we remember those who took an active part in it.

We are sending our most sincere greetings to the fraternal Soviet Union, its people, and the revolutionary vanguard -- the Communist Party. No one will succeed in obfuscating the historical truth that the Soviet-German front was the main and decisive one in World War II, and that the Soviet people made the greatest sacrifices for the victory. We knew then, and we know now, that the Soviet Army saved mankind from slavery, that without the Soviet Union and its effective help there would be neither our uprising, nor a free, let alone Socialist Czechoslovakia. We send friendly greetings to all who fought on the liberation fronts of the European nations, and particularly cordially we greet the foreign participants in the uprising, the members of 27 nations, our comrades-in-arms -- Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, members of the other nations of the Soviet Union, Poles, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, Romanians, French, German antifascists, and others.

The Slovak national uprising was a part of prior developments and the result of the struggles waged by the workers class, led by the Communist Party, for social liberation, and, after the Czechoslovak state was smashed, also for the national freedom of the Czech and Slovak peoples. The escalating struggle against the occupiers' regime in Bohemia and the vassal state in Slovakia was the evidence that the history of the Czech and Slovak nations, as Klement Gottwald had said, did not end on 14 and 15 March 1939.

True, the Czechoslovak ruling bourgeoisie capitulated without struggle. In the protectorate, as well as in the so-called Slovak state, the collaborating bourgeoisie strove for most favorable positions, for a share in the power and war profits, and for incorporating our nations into the Hitlerite war machinery.

But the broad strata of the Czech and Slovak nation rejected both the occupation and collaboration with Hitlerite Germany. They repudiated the shameful behavior of the bourgeoisie, and launched a struggle against foreign rule.

It was an expression of the high responsibility of the CPCZ for the destiny of our nations, of its profound patriotism and internationalism, that in those most difficult moments its members went into the front ranks of that struggle. It is to the historical credit of the CPCZ leadership, led by Klement Gottwald, that it linked the struggle for the restoration of national freedom and state independence with the great anti-fascist struggle of the Soviet Union. Armed with the Leninist theory of revolution, it worked out a strategy and the tactics of our struggle, which oriented the party toward creating a broad National Front of workers, peasants, progressive intelligentsia, including antifascist bourgeoisie, and toward acquiring a leading role for the workers class in that struggle.

With pride we recall that Communists in Slovakia, just as in the Czech lands, were able to creatively elaborate the line of the CPCZ leadership, and in the situation created by the victories of the Soviet Army, they also implemented it successfully.

Naturally, Communists in Slovakia, when preparing the nationwide armed uprising, did not have it easy. In the course of a cruel persecution, four illegal leaderships of the CPSL were liquidated. The party was tenaciously building up an underground network of its organizations, and gradually launching the struggle against clericalist fascism [klerofasismus]. The fifth illegal central leadership was entrusted with the historical task of preparing an armed mass action of the people. This leadership, for the first time in practice, succeeded in uniting antifascist forces in a broad National Front, in creating a supreme nationwide body, the Slovak National Council. In the program platform known as the Christmas Accord, it accepted the CPSL's orientation toward a nationwide uprising and national democratic revolution. It identified itself with Czechoslovak statehood, with fraternal coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks on the principle of equality, it expressed the need to build a socially just society, and anchored the demand for an alliance with the Soviet Union as a guarantee of our free life.

In order that this program would become an affair of the broad strata and could be implemented, one had to restore and complete the buildup of party organizations, set up national committees as the resistance's revolutionary agencies, organize a mass partisan movement, wage a struggle for winning over and utilizing the Army, and coordinate armed actions with the Soviet Army, which was advancing on several fronts.

The party leadership did everything for successfully mastering tasks. When the Slovak national uprising started, it showed that what was involved was truly a mass, nationwide action, which included a great part of the Army and strong partisan units. Our people, aware of the just nature of their struggle, displayed in it an unusual selflessness, strong will, true heroism, and self-sacrifice. The battles of partisans and insurgent soldiers in the Vah area, Turec, the Upper Hron area, Gemer, and eastern Slovakia are unforgettable, and will forever remain the symbol of heroism and a living example for our People's Army.

The Slovak national uprising wiped out the regime of the so-called Slovak State, and profoundly affected all spheres of life in the liberated territory. We remember well the moment when the Slovak National Council, expressing the will of the people, solemnly proclaimed the renewal of the Czechoslovak Republic, of a republic new in every respect, of a people's democratic republic, set up on just national and social foundations. During the uprising, the national committees comprehensively unfolded their activity and became markedly strengthened as agencies of people's power, as a sign that people would rule the country.

A new, democratic political system was coming into being. Its most influential and leading force was the CPSL, which fully unfolded its life of a Leninist revolutionary organization.

During the uprising, foundations were laid for a new solution to the nationality question on the principle of equality and equal rights; Leninist solutions on the co-existence of our nations were pushed through, solutions that were later crowned by the federative constitutional arrangement.

During the uprising, workers not only demanded that enterprises be nationalized, but through their control over production they practically realized that demand as the harbinger of future nationalization. The foundations for the democratization of education and cultural life were also laid.

During the uprising the unity of the workers class was strengthened, the expression of which was the unification of the Communist Party with social democracy on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and the establishment of unified revolutionary trade unions.

The uprising affirmed the fundamental turn in our state's foreign policy toward the Soviet Union, realized by the signing of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Alliance of December 1943. The common struggle and the blood that was shed affirmed the guarantee that never again will Munich be repeated.

Summing up, we can say that the Slovak national uprising -- by its sociopolitical and ideological resources, by its program and the results pushed through -- was creating a real [realny] picture of new Czechoslovakia, that it opened a new chapter of the lives of our nations.

Bearing in mind the importance of the uprising for the further progress of the revolutionary process in the CSSR, for the victory of the workers class and other working people, we offer our respects to our Communist Party, the organizer and leader of the uprising. Our gratitude goes to thousands of comrades, party functionaries and members, who worked with initiative and enthusiasm in the Slovak National Council, in National Committees, factory committees, who influenced the revolutionary events in the cities and in the countryside, who were encouraging others in the struggle and work.

In this connection we recognize and value in the full sense of the word the Leninist position of the fifth illegal central leadership of the CPSL, its long-time experienced and selfless members -- Comrades Smidke, Husak, and Novomesky, who in their thorough understanding of the situation, creatively and courageously, with faith in the revolutionary energy of the masses, prepared and led the party and people into the uprising.

Permit me, on this occasion, to highlight, in particular, the political and organizational work carried out in the days of the uprising by Comrade Husak. His statesmanlike wisdom, decisiveness, and perspicuity, his knowledge of the distribution of class forces and his ability to act, were one of the main factors in forming the National Front, uniting the armed insurgent forces; they were the factors that made him the leading personality in central bodies of the uprising. Over the past 40 years, Comrade Husak, like a true Leninist, has given all his energy to the fulfillment and development of the legacy of the national liberation struggle. This faithfulness to Leninism was again confirmed during the period of profound crisis in the party and society. With his work are linked successes that we have achieved since the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969. Therefore, also at this gathering we want to sincerely thank Comrade Husak for everything he has done and continues to do for our party and people.

Comrade J. Lenart further said that the Slovak national uprising could play its role thanks to the fact that it was fundamentally linked with the Soviet Union. Its assistance, large scale, long-term nature, and effectiveness were vital for the success of the uprising. At the request of the leading bodies of the uprising, the Soviet Union sent military experts who helped to organize the partisan struggle. Soviet deliveries of weapons and military material were invaluable. And we will never forget that the highest Soviet leadership, upon the request of the leadership of the CPCZ and the Slovak National Council, carried out the Carpathian-Dukla operation, even though militarily it was immensely complex. It decided to launch an attack through the Carpathian Mountains, which were strongly fortified by the enemy, only because it wanted to help the insurgent people of Slovakia immediately, because it was guided by concern for the fate of our nations. The hillsides of the Carpathian Mountains, our fatherland, are sprinkled with the blood of tens of thousands of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers. And there also was born the credo of our people, which is the sacred legacy of the uprising: With the Soviet Union forever!

When, after 40 years, we look at the path taken by our nations, and assess the work done by them, we can note that the CSSR people have made use of the opportunity presented by the active national liberation struggle and the country's liberation by the Soviet Army. Yes, from the victories of the Soviet Union, from the sacrifices and from the creative work of the people, which have embarked upon the path of socialism, new Czechoslovakia has been born, the true fatherland of the working people.

The correctness and the viability [zivotnost] of the Czech and Slovak people's decision to go side by side as equals in a common state is also convincingly attested to by Slovakia's development in Socialist Czechoslovakia. Today, 40 years later, we are stating with satisfaction that the CPCZ's bold program aimed at Slovakia's advancement has been fulfilled, and the same applies to the program of the economic, social, and cultural equalization of the Czech and Slovak nations.

Today, Slovakia is a modern, comprehensively developed, and equal part of our states, which is ever increasingly contributing to the development of the entire CSSR. In 1937, Slovakia accounted for 7 percent of Czechoslovakia's industrial production; today its share is about 30 percent, and in agriculture this share has increased from 17 percent to one-third. Slovakia's share in the statewide creation of national income has also been growing in a corresponding manner.

This upswing of Slovakia could only be achieved in the conditions of socialism, which has awakened the creative energy and talents of the Slovak people, and made the reconstruction of the country possible. This upswing could be achieved within the framework of the unified Czechoslovak economy which has made possible the rapid pace of the industrialization of the entire Republic and the gradual overcoming of Slovakia's backwardness. We are achieving this upswing thanks to the assistance of the Czech workers class and Czech technicians, who have become a great support for the working people of Slovakia. Permit me also on this occasion to express our sincere thanks to the Czech workers class and the entire Czech nation for their fraternal international assistance. One of the great achievements of socialism is that the nationality question, as it was left behind to us by the capitalist Czechoslovakia, was resolved in a relatively short period. We have eliminated nationality conflicts and established a new relationship between our nations and nationalities, founded on equality and mutual respect, on friendship and cooperation. The federative constitutional system has contributed to a significant degree to these processes. Loyal to Leninism, in the spirit of the uprising's legacy, we will strengthen the ties between Czech and Slovaks and the members of the nationalities as the pillars of our state's strength and prosperity!

The proclamation of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, the National Front, and the federal government on the glorious anniversaries tellingly states that today we are fulfilling the legacy of the uprising and the national liberation struggle by working responsibly, building a developed socialist society, and implementing the objectives determined by the 16th congress.

We are encouraged by the fact that through the increased efforts of the party agencies and organizations, and through the dilligence of the working people, we have restored the dynamism of the growth of industrial production and have made progress regarding raising effectiveness. True, we arenot satisfied with what has been achieved, because to date the results correspond neither to our needs nor to our potential. Therefore, the demand of the CPSL congress to achieve a turn in the attitude toward effectiveness, quality, and profitability, is very urgent. We must resolutely overcome the trends toward mediocrity and toward persisting with criteria of the previous periods. And we must give ourselves and achieve objectives that are worthy of the stage of developed socialism and that correspond to growing and new needs, and competition in the world.

In this respect we have to offensively assert a purposeful approach, the spirit of exactingness, and a high degree of responsibility in the entire management sphere, beginning with the government all the way to the economic production units, enterprises, and organizations.

In this struggle let us be inspired and encouraged by the revolutionary example of the insurgent fighters, by the moral strength, the courage, and the will, which inspired them to great deeds! Let us work with the awareness that the turn in quality, profitability, and effectiveness, that new victories in the sphere of work productivity are the cardinal need of today. This is the interest of the workers class, farmers, and the intelligensia, the interest of Slovakia as well as its duty to increase its contribution to the growth of the economic potential of the entire state. This is our most revolutionary task, the taks of the present generations as dignified heirs to the legacy of the Slovak national uprising.

Also from this platform we want to proclaim that we highly value the unfolding patriotic movement of work initiative, with which our people greet the glorious anniversaries. It is a display of loyality to the revolutionary ideals, a display of support for the policy of the party. To all who adopted socialist pledges we wish great successes in raising effectiveness, quality, and profitability.

In the closing part of his speech, Comrade J. Lenart stressed that life in peace and creative work for the prosperity of the fatherland are the most priceless values which have come into being in the national liberation struggle and construction efforts. Let us do all we can for this glorious anniversary to become an impetus for further creative deeds of our people, in order that in our better and more effective work, in the struggle for social progress the great legacy of the insurgent fighters continues to live.

BRIEFS

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA EDITOR RECEIVES AWARD -- Jan Fojtik, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today presented Vaclav Jakl, editor in chief of PRAVDA, the daily of the West Bohemia regional party committee, with the Order of Labor. The high state award was conferred on him by the president of the Republic on his 60th birthday at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for his life-long political, journalistic, and public work. The ceremony was also attended Otto Cmolik, director of a department of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84 LD]

EVENTS, MEETINGS, SPEECHES DURING LEIPZIG FAIR

Schuerer Welcomes USSR Group

LD020023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0824 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- A USSR Government delegation, which is to visit the 1984 Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair at the invitation of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Berlin this morning. It is headed by Leonid Kostandov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

On behalf of the GDR party and state leadership the guests were cordially welcomed by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. He expressed the conviction that this visit will provide further impetus to deepening the long and traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Leonid Kostandov expressed gratitude for the invitation and the fraternal greetings of welcome. The Soviet Government delegation enjoys coming to the GDR, to Leipzig. This fair in the 35th year of the GDR's existence has special significance. A large program of work is planned for the next days. He and the other members of the delegation want to gather comprehensive information in the exhibition halls and enterprises. All forthcoming talks, meetings and negotiations, Leonid Kostandov stressed, serve the further dynamic development of relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The members of the Soviet Government delegation are: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Konstantin Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production; Aleksandr Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry; Nikolay Osipov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Nikolay Popov, chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Executive Committee [name and title as received]; Leonid Lukyanov, USSR trade representative in the GDR, and other personages. The Soviet Government delegation continued its journey to Leipzig.

11 FRG Citizens Refused Entry

LD012343 Hamburg DPA in German 1043 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hof/Saale, 1 Sep (DPA) -- At the GDR border crossing point of Hirschberg on the Munich-Berlin motorway 11 FRG citizens were turned back today from their journey to the Leipzig fair. The fair opens tomorrow. The 11 adults refused entry were given no reason for the refusal by the GDR authorities, according to the Bavarian border police. A spokesman said the men and women, who now live in the FRG, had voluntarily emigrated from the GDR, had been expelled, or had their freedom bought. These people are "unwelcome" in the GDR. This is also true for West Germans who have "come to the attention" of the GDR state organs during earlier visits to relatives.

Krenz Meets SPD Deputies

LD020231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin 1 Sep (ADN) -- On Saturday in Berlin Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, met Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the FRG's SPD Bundestag Group, and SPD Bundestag Deputy Gerhard Schroeder for an exchange of opinions on current issues related to the struggle for peace and European security. The two politicians are in the GDR for the Leipzig fair.

The two sides agreed that in the present aggravated international situation everything must be undertaken to save the world from a nuclear catatrophe in conjunction with all forces committed to peace in the world. Especially in view of the 45th anniversary of the start of World War II, the two sides underlined the responsibility never to allow war to emanate from German soil.

Egon Krenz informed the SPD politicians about the manifold activities of the GDR in implementing the collective peace program of the socialist community, which was reaffirmed in the Moscow Declaration of the CEMA member-states.

The citizens of the GDR, Egon Krenz stated, respond to dangers to mankind caused by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO with firm determination now more than ever to strengthen the German peace state politically, economically, and militarily. The struggle for peace is and remains the most important task of the present. No efforts must be spared to reduce the danger of war and to return to detente, to conduct constructive dialogue and to create conditions for productive negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

For this it is necessary to halt the stationing of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and to return to the situation that existed before the start of the installation of these weapons systems. Everyone can rely on the fact that the GDR, alongside the USSR and the other socialist states, is undertaking everything in its power to preserve peace.

Wolfgang Roth and Gerhard Schroeder spoke about current tasks envisaged in the SPD for the safeguarding of peace. They underlined that the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force and upholding peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO can represent an important step toward improving the international climate. They support a comprehensive ban of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. Wolfgang Roth and Gerhard Schroeder expressed their expectation that relations between the two German states will continue to develop.

The two sides underlined that in the relations between the GDR and the FRG strick adherence to the Basic Treaty is necessary. This includes the obligation of the two sides to respect the independence and autonomy of the other state in its internal and external affairs.

Guenter Rettner, deputy head of the international politics and economies department of the SED Central Committee, attended the talk.

Honecker, Others at Concert

LD020130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR's trading center, on the eve of the 1984 Leipzig Autumn Fair, welcomed its guests with a festive concert at the Leipzig Neue Gewandhaus. Cordially welcomed were Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman; and members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman; Herbert Haeber, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer. Present were Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz, other SED Central Committee members, among them Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED Leipzig Bezirk Executive Committee, and of the Council of Ministers. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Honecker Tours Exhibits

LD021735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0814 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- At the start of the 1984 Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair (2 to 8 September) which unites some 6,000 exhibitors from all the continents under the the motto "For open-door trade and technical progress," Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and other members of the party and state leadership, went on their traditional walkabout.

Domestic and foreign exhibitors were visited by Erich Honecker together with the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, Herbert Haeber, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer, Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz, as well as other members of the SED Central Committee, among them Horst Schumann, First secretary of the SED Leipzig Bezirk Executive Committee, and of the Council of Ministers.

Outside Hall 1, where the GDR's chemical industry is showing its range of goods, Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle welcomed the members of the party and state leadership. This fair is marked by the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the numerous initiatives and outstanding work performances achieved everywhere in the country for strengthening the socialist state and safeguarding peace, he emphasized. This trade fair underlines that the policy adopted by the 10th SED Congress (1981) is being realized with energy and firm confidence. The GDR is taking its firm and respected place in the world's most stable and dynamic economic region, the CEMA community. It has earned high international appreciation as a strong and reliable trading partner. As affirmed at the economic summit in Moscow, the GDR together with all CEMA member-states advoactes broad mutually beneficial cooperation, the normalization of international economic relations, and the removal of all obstacles on the path of their development. Minister Soelle said that trade and development need detente, dialogue based on goodwill, and a trusting atmosphere.

First stop of the traditional fair walkabout by the GDR party and state leadership was at the stands of the GDR chemical industry combines. Here, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and the other public figures were welcomed by Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry. The exhibition shows the efficiency and attractiveness of the GDR chemical industry for customers in all parts of the world and reflects the initiatives of the 330,000 chemical industry works for the economic strengthening of the workers' and peasants' state and safeguarding of peace. Minister Wyschowsky said during the first 8 months the plans and pledges for the 35th year of the GDR have been proportionately met and specifically exceeded. Many of the exhibits of the 15 combines represent results of the mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other CEMA countries.

At the stand of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, Director General Werner Frohn explained the results of the higher-grade processing of the raw materials, coal and oil. They include new consumer goods for improving supplies to the population. He also outlined the comprehensive range of licenses of the combine. Plants like the Schwedt model presently operate in 10 countries.

At the Leuna stand Director General Erich Mueller said that the collectives of this important producer have achieved a plan lead of 1.3 days. The exhibits on show at the fair include a series of newly developed types of plastics for the construction industry, packaging industry, telecommunications engineering and cable industry. At the central exhibition stand of the SFRY, members of the party and state leadership were warmly welcomed by SFRY Charge d'Affaires Dusan Francuski and by Counsellor Boris Stefanovski.

Dusan Francuski noted the SFRY's interest in expanding trade relations with the GDR and referred to possibilities for joint projects in third countries.

Referring to continuity in trade, Erich Honecker said long-term projects benefit both countries. This year an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the vehicle industry was signed between the IFA Combine and the firm, Cirvena Zastava, Kragujevac. A total of 206 SFRY exhibitors are presenting their goods in an area covering over 2,000 square meters.

At the information stand of the Hungarian enterprise Chemolimpex, Erich Honecker and his entourage were welcomed by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veres and Ambassador Dr Bela Szalai. With its particularly comprehensive exhibit, Hungary is represented at the autumn fair as a country for whom the GDR is the second largest trade partner, said Peter Veress. The minister referred to the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the GDR and thanked Erich Honecker for his personal commitment to developing relations between the two countries. In his response, Erich Honecker spoke in favor of maintaining the great dynamic of trade bewteen the GDR and Hungary. The GDR is interested in retaining its favorable position among Hungary's trading partners.

The CSSR is also among the most important foreign exhibitors. At the stand of the foreign trade enterprise Chemapol, the GDR representatives were welcomed by Ambassador Pavel Sadovsky and Trade Counsellor Dr Miroslav Purger. Pavel Sadovsky underlined the considerable economic value of cooperation in producing and processing olefins as well as coordinate exploitation of production capacities in petrochemical industries of both countries. In this context he praised the outstanding successes achieved by the GDR over the past 25 years. They were also years of productive and mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic sphere.

Erich Honecker responded that relations between the two befriended states are indeed developing very favorably and dynamically. He wished the CSSR representatives success at the fair.

At the stand of the Bulgarian foreign trade organization Chimimport, which has exhibited at Leipzig for the past 30 years, Erich Honecker was greeted by Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov Lenov and Georgi Karamanev, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of production and trade with consumer goods. In his capacity as head of the official Bulgarian Government delegation at the autumn fair, Georgi Karamoanov conveyed the fraternal greetings of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, which Honecker warmly reciprocated.

It was stated at the stand that chemical products form a considerable proportion of the specialized and cooperative trade between Bulgaria and the GDR. Erich Honecker and Vulcho Lenov underlined that a successful balance sheet of their cooperation can be drawn up for the forthcoming anniversaries of the two countries, the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of socialist Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, for whom the GDR is the second largest trade partner, demonstrates its performance capacity, which has increased with the support of the CEMA countries, with 15 foreign trade enterprises in three technical and eight consumer-goods branches at the fair.

Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and the other GDR public figures also paid a visit to the stand of the FRG chemical concern BASF AG, Ludwigshafen, during their walkabout. The chairman of the board, Dr Hans Albers, and board member Dr Hugo Paetzke welcomed Erich Honecker in front of the exhibition hall. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permament Mission in the GDR, was present.

Around 18 percent of Romania's industrial production is accounted for by the chemical industry. A quarter of the country's exports are products in this industrial branch. Ambassador Gheorghe Caranfil and exhibition director Constantin Oncescu introduced Erich Honecker to a small selection of the broad exhibits at the stand of the foreign trade enterprise Chimimportexport, which ranges from dyes, pesticides, and fertilizers to pharmaceuticals and processed plastics. Erich Honecker wished the foreign trade enterprise Chimimportexport and the other 12 Romanian exhibitors success at the fair.

Maurice Deshors, French ambassador to the GDR, welcomed Erich Honecker and the other members of the GDR party and state leadership at the stand of Messrs Rhone-Poulenc, and expressed his satisfaction about the good development of relations between France and the GDR. He underlined the continuity of commercial contacts between the two countries since the sixties. During this time many legal and political obstacles have been overcome. In spite of their membership of different military and economic alliances, stability in bilateral cooperation has been achieved and a fruitful dialogue has developed. The ambassador underlined that the fruitfulness of this policy of dialogue is assessed as exemplary everywhere. For us as partners it is all the more pleasant that we have the feeling to work for stability, security, and peace. Erich Honecker agreed with this and praised the successful shaping of economic relations. Maurice Mallet, director general of Rhone-Poulenc, expressed the hope that his enterprise's business dealings with the chemical industry of the GDR will develop further. He expects that present turnover will double within the next 4 years.

Erich Honecker's visit to the stand of the U.S. concern Dow Chemical was a highlight in the 15-year participation of the chemical concern at the fair, said Frank P. Popoff, president of the European branch of the firm, in welcoming the important guests. Also present were Counsellors M. James Wilkinson and W. Wyatt Martin. Frank P. Popoff stressed that it is a great pleasure for his firm and its partners to evaluate the visit as a sign of the level of cooperation that currently exists. The president of the concern, which has concluded a syndicate agreement for trade with the GDR until 1986, also praised the GDR's role in environmental protection. For example, his firm is working well with the GDR in avoiding water pollution. Products for water treatment are among the firm's major exhibits at the autumn fair. Erich Honecker thanked him for the welcome and replied that the GDR is indeed very interested in the further favorable development of the good cooperation that exists between Dow Chemical and GDR enterprises. The United States is represented at the fair by over 35 firms in the chemical industry, electronics, textile industry and agriculture.

During his visit to Japanese enterprises at the fair, Honecker welcomed Masayoshi Naito, supervisory board chairman of Toyo Engineering Corporation and chairman of the science and technology subcommittee of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee. The talks between Honecker and the Japanese representatives was marked by the good level of the cooperation between the GDR and Japan. The volume of trade reached $375 million last year.

In participating at the Leipzig Autumn Fair, Spanish firms are demonstrating their interest in economic contacts with the GDR. The National Industry Institute, INI, is represented for the first time. Here Erich Honecker and the other public figures were warmly welcomed by Spanish Ambassador Manuel Gomez-Acebo de Igartua, and the INI Vice President Julian Garcia Valuerde.

Erich Honecker welcomed the positive development of economic relations with Spain. He expressed hope that they will further expand and wished them all the best at the fair. The INI vice president replied that important progress has been made during the past 18 months. There are many possibilities for extending it.

Austria's Federal Chamber of Trade and Industry has an official information stand at the Leipzig fair for the 65th time. Here Ambassador Dr Hellmuth Strasser; Rudolf Sallinger, Federal Chamber of Trade and Industry president, Dr Erich Schmidt, secretary of state in the Federal Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry; and Heribert Apfalter, director general of VOeEST-Alpine AG, welcomed Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage. Erich Honecker assessed the relations between Austria and the GDR as very good. Erich Honecker spoke with the director general of VOeEST-Alpine about the converter steel works in the Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost, which Austrian firms are setting up in cooperation with GDR enterprises. It is the largest joint project between the two states to date. Heribert Apfalter reported that all the work for the start-up of the plant is proceeding very well, and that quality parameters are being adhered to 100 percent, as before. Erich Honecker wished the Austrian representatives much success in Leipzig. Trade between the two countries has more than tripled since 1980.

The presence of important chemical industry enterprises is one factor which speaks for the great interest of British concerns in the Leipzig fair. Thus, the three great concerns Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., BP Chemical Ltd., and Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd., are represented. This time there is also an information stand by the Trade Ministry where Timothy John Everard, British ambassador, welcomed the important guests. He expressed the hope that in the future even more British firms will be represented at the Leipzig fairs. He also recalled the latest visit by GDR politicians to his country, which he also assessed as an expression of interest in the British market. Erich Honecker replied to the ambassador that he shared his optimism concerning the development of trade between the two countries. An expansion would mutally benefit.

Great Britain is represented at the fall fair by 54 enterprises. They are exhibiting in 13 investment and consumer-goods branches. Emphasis is on the areas of chemicals, household chemicals, and textile goods. In addition banks and haulage contractors are represented. Ambassador Carlo Albertario assessed Erich Honecker's visit to the stand of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE), Rome, as renewed proof of the atmosphere of understanding and friendship in which the relations between Italy and the GDR are developing. This establishment is the official representative of Italy at the fall fair and has been present as an adviser for 27 years. In his address, attended by Dr Ettore Vernachhia, director of the ICE office in the GDR, Ambassador Albertario said the will to promote economic cooperation and trade was affirmed during meetings between Erich Honecker and the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the foreign minister of Italy. The agreed working program is progressing in the spirit of matter-of-factness.

Erich Honecker underlined the remarks by the ambassador and said that Leipzing offers the Italian exhibitors good opportunities to successfully develope trade between the GDR and Italy. Italy is represented through some 40 exhibitors, among them several banks, in 15 technical and consumer goods areas. To be emphasized is the participation in the chemical industry, by Montedison and the engineering enterprise CTIP.

Danish firms and foreign trade enterprises have been represented at the Leipzig fair for 35 years. During the reception of Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership at the central information stand of Denmark, Ambassador Henrik Holger Haxthausen praised the economic relations between the GDR and the Kingdom which are developing well. These relations can be expanded and deepened through mutually increased activities. One expression is the presence of Denmark at this year's fall fair with 25 exhibitors in four investment and five consumer-goods branches, three more than at the spring fair.

Erich Honecker replied that the scope for economic relations between the two countries should be fully used and developed in the interest of the two countries.

The GDR receives from Denmark primarily agricultural products, foodstuffs, and semi-luxury goods as well as textiles. Denmark imports from the GDR chemical products, agricultural machinery, electric motors, timber, paper, and household appliances.

Again, the strong participation of Swedish industry in the GDR's anniversary year in the Leipzig fair was explained by Ambassador Rune Nystrom at the information stand of his country's export council. He cordially welcomed Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership, and expressed the hope that good bilateral relations discussed during the visit of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme to the GDR this summer with the State Council chairman will also find expression in specific terms during the fall fair. Erich Honecker referred to the common interest of the two countries in further developing cooperation and asked the ambassador to convey cordial greetings to Prime Minister Olof Palme. During the latest exchange of views between the two statesmen further steps for deepening relations in many areas were discussed, and the value of political dialogue, also for the preservation of peace, was specially emphasized.

In the course of the walk about Erich Honecker was also welcomed at the stand of the FRG concern Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/Main, by Executive member Uwe Jens Thomsen, and at the stand of the FRG enterprise Thyssen Stahlunion GmbH by director Dr Rolf Juergen Hannesen.

The economic cooperation developing favorably for the two countries characterized the talks at the information and negotiating stand of six Polish enterprises of the metal-working industry, construction industry, and other branches. Erich Honecker was welcomed by Ambassador Maciej Wirowski and commercial councillor Tadeusz Grabski. The ambassador conveyed to Erich Honecker and the whole GDR party and state leadership fraternal greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish Council of Ministers chairman, which were cordially reciprocated.

In the 40th year of the founding of the PPR and the 35th year of the existence of the GDR it is of great importance that the positive development of economic cooperation continues, the ambassador said. The visit by a Polish Government delegation to the fall fair serves also this end. Erich Honecker replied that he is most deeply satisfied with the present development of trade relations between the two states. During his meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski in August 1983 the cooperation and friendship deepened. He took the opportunity to express his cordial thanks for the many letters from Polish girls and boys who on the basis of agreements between the two statesmen spent their holidays in the GDR. After that, the members of the party and state leadership went to the Cuban information stand where they were awaited by Humberto Perez, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Commission chairman; of the Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz and Ambassador Julio Garcia Olivera. Humberto Perez conveyed the fraternal greetings of Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker expressed his satisfaction that Cuba is so strongly represented at the fair. He asked Humerto Perez to convey to Fidel Castro very warm greetings. He then wished the Cuban exhibitors much success at the Leipzig fair.

Dhimiter Karanxha, charge d'affaires ad interim of Albania, underlined his country's efforts to fulfill efficiently the 1984 Annual Protocol in Trade With the GDR at the information stand of his country's Chamber of Trade. He spoke in favor of further developing trade with the GDR. Erich Honecker thanked Dhimiter Karanxha for his words of welcome and wished the Albanian foreign trade enterprise success at the affair.

Mongolia is represented at the fair with a comprehensive range of consumer goods, including fur and leather goods, textiles as well as food and luxury items. Ambassador Tsendiyn Namsrai warmly welcomed Erich Honecker. He assessed the visit by the highest GDR representative to the stand of the Mongolian collective exhibition as a sign of the close alliance between Mongolia and the GDR. This cooperation extends to all spheres.

Erich Honecker underlined that relations between the two countries have reached an excellent level. On the basis of corresponding agreements, growing trade activity may be registered. He assessed this as an expression of the fact that further advances are being made in cooperation between the GDR and Mongolia in all spheres. This is important for the peoples of both states, he added.

Mrs Ulla-Maria Tainio, envoy and counsellor, said that Erich Honecker's visit is eagerly awaited in Finland as it is a sign of the good relations between the two countries, when she greeted Erich Honecker at the stand of the official information bureau of the Finnish foreign trade organization. Erich Honecker replied that he is looking forward to the visit. He wished the Finnish exhibitors commercial success.

At the end of the walkabout Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and the other members of the party and state leadership, were warmly welcomed in the Soviet pavilion by Leonid Kostandov, head of the USSR Government delegation to the autumn fair and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and by the director of the collective exhibition, Marlen Akopov. Also present were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group.

In the GDR's anniversary year the Soviet exhibition demonstrates the high level of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in many spheres. Today, the two countries are exchanging as many goods in 1 week as in the whole year of the founding of the GDR. In 1984 a record amount in trade totaling over R14 billion will be achieved. With its 7,500 exhibits the USSR is again the largest exhibitor among the socialist countries. Eighty-five percent of these products are being shown for the first time in Leipzig. The visit to the Soviet pavilion ended with a friendly meeting, in which speeches were made by Leonid Kostandov and Erich Honecker.

Honecker FRG-Stand Visit Brief

LD021010 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (DPA) -- At the start of the Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair, GDR head of state and party leader Erich Honecker today avoided comments on German-German relations and on his planned visit to the Federal Republic. During his walkabout he stopped for just under 3 minutes outside the BASF exhibition stand where originally a visit and a talk had been planned. However, the program was cut to a short greeting.

Secretary of State Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in East Berlin, told journalists afterward that politics had not been discussed. He welcomed Honecker on behalf of the Federal Government and expressed the hope that 1984 will be a good year. The chairman of the State Council responded in a friendly manner.

Honecker Speaks at USSR Stand

LD021918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- During the GDR party and state leaders' visit to the Soviet pavilion, Erich Honecker made the following speech:

First I want to thank you for conveying fraternal greetings from the USSR representatives, Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov. This year, too, the visit to the Soviet pavilion has been a high point of our Leipzig Autumn Fair tour. We are very pleased that the USSR is again so impressively contributing to the profile of this international center of trade with a splendid exhibition. Everyone can see for himself the dynamic development of the USSR, its powerful economic, scientific, and technical potential and the creativity of the working people of the land of the soviets on the path of the 26th CPSU Congress. I would like to express our appreciation and our heartfelt thanks to all who have contributed to this.

We address our fraternal greeting to the Soviet Government delegation led by our comrade and friend Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is also chairman of the USSR side of the Soviet-GDR governmental commission that acts as a permanent link for economic and scientific-technological cooperation on behalf of the parties and governments of our two countries. In the 35th year of the GDR your delegation, dear Soviet friends, personifies the great amount of joint, successful work and the high level of our economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Broad prospects for this are opening up to which we attach the greatest importance in both countries.

In a few weeks time we shall celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. We shall observe it as a joint celebration for all socialist countries. On this occasion our people are especially conscious of the close friendship with the country of Lenin, which brought liberation from Hitler fascism. The firm and eternally unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union is the decisive basis for the good and secure development of our socialist worker and peasant state. In these 35 years the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union has also increased enormously. To underscore this, I would like to stress again: R300 million worth of trade marked the beginning in 1949; in 1984 it was over R14 billion, which is a 47-fold increase. Year by year, the volume of our trade has risen at a rapid tempo.

Behind every ruble and every mark of this trade stands the increasing integration of our economies and the internationalist cooperation of many thousands of work teams. Our people will never forget the assistance which the Soviet Union has given them time and time again in socialist development. I would like to recall just one fact: It was the Soviet Union which made 1,000 tractors available during the difficult early years; meanwhile, it has supplied over 70,000 tractors. Even more, cooperation in the division of labor in the field of agricultural machinery between our countries reached a value of over R500 million in 1983. These are stable and dynamically developing relations.

New areas are constantly being included in this cooperation. I am thinking of nuclear power equipment that the Soviet Union supplies to us and the entire cooperation that has developed in this area. Cooperation in engineering, chemical plant construction, and electrotechnics and electronics has been expanded more and more. This applies particularly to the promising field of microelectronics and to the food and consumer goods industries.

If imperialist circles in the West believe they have a monopoly in such central areas of science and technology, then they are mistaken. This was already the case when the socialist countries had considerably less means at their disposal. Today they possess the material and intellectual potential to solve all existing problems in science, technology, and production. This is expressed particularly in the unity of the Soviet Union and the GDR, and we are sure that in future it will prove to be the case even more strongly. We consider it pleasing that the Soviet Union's part in the foreign trade turnover of the GDR is 38 percent. It is thus our largest foreign trade partner. Conversely, the GDR is the largest partner of the Soviet Union with 10.5 percent. In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA meeting at the highest level, we will raise this cooperation to greater heights.

During the talk between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and myself in June of this year, further ways and means were agreed to expand even faster our cooperation to the year 2000. Intensive work is taking place on this in all areas of the GDR national economy under the leadership of our party.

This year's Leipzig Autumn Fair is again characterized gy worldwide trade and technical progress. We always consider the development of world trade to be an important means of furthering peaceful relations between states. Thus today it should contribute to achieving the normalization of the dangerously escalated international situation, brought about by the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States, and a return to detente. Wholly in this spirit, the states of CEMA, in their declaration of June this year, underlined their support for the improvement of international trade relations. They support expansion of economic and trade relations as well as scientific-technological cooperation with all countries in the world on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and adherence to obligations undertaken. Securing peace is the most important question of the present. Everything must be done to prevent mankind from sliding into a nuclear inferno.

The workers of the GDR are preparing for the 35th anniversary of our workers' and peasants' state with high performances for strengthening the GDR. They are deeply convinced that every deed to strengthen the socialist fatherland also helps preserve peace.

We are convinced that our economic upswing will steadily develop as has happened month by month in 1984. On such a stable basis, as will be shown again by the Leipzig Autumn Fair, trade is able to flourish well. We are implementing consistently the course of the main task decided by the 10th SED Congress in its units of economic and social policy. In this, cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist economic integration are an unending source of strength.

We wish you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, continued success in the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Stoph Hosts Dinner for Soviets

LD022134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Soviet Government delegation led by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig Autumn Fair.

The interlocutors praised the high level of cooperation between both states, cooperation which developed for the benefit of both nations in the 3 and 1/2 decades of the GDR's existence and exercised great influence on Europe's political climate. They expressed their determination to realize consistently the agreements reached between the highest representatives of their parties and states, Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko, and the far-reaching agreements of the CEMA economic meeting at the highest level. This served the deepening of socialist economic integration and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, whose grown economic strength forms the material foundation for its policy to secure peace, international detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation with other states.

Willi Stoph expressed high regard for the Soviet exhibition at this year's autumn fair, which displayed the performance of the Soviet people in the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The results achieved in specialization and cooperation of production were the spur for new efforts to further the national economic increase in the performance of both countries through the continued deepening of economic cooperation.

Leonid Kostandov spoke of the joy of the Soviet people regarding the successes achieved by the people of the GDR in their 35-year history in the development of an advanced socialist society. He emphasized the important opportunities offered by meetings during the Leipzig fair to conclude agreements which furthered cooperation in all its different forms. These efforts were aimed at increasing the effectiveness of society's production, advancing comprehensive intensification of the national economies of both countries, and thus increasing the standard of living of both nations.

Mittag Meets SPD Officials

LD022152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairm an of the SPD parliamentary Group in the FRG Bundestag and chairman of the Economic and Finance Commission of the SPD Executive Committee, and SPD Bundestag Deputy Gerhard Schroeder for a talk in Leipzig today. Wolfgang Roth and Gerhard Schroeder are visiting the Leipzig fair.

In the frank exchange of views, questions concerning safeguarding peace and developing international trade relations were discussed. Guenter Mittag explained the SED's policy aimed at safeguarding peace. In view of the dangers to world peace caused by the United States and NATO, the GDR regards its paramount task to be that of working, together with its allies, with all its might to avert a world nuclear conflagration and for an end to the arms race. It fully supports the statement in Konstantin Chernenko's recent interview that transition to a policy of realism, common sense, and practical cooperation in solving the tasks facing mankind is necessary.

In the 35th year of the GDR, the people of the GDR are united with all people throughout the world who are committed to peace by the most ardent desire for a peaceful present and future, Guenter Mittag stressed. The working people of the GDR are contributing to this with high economic results and top performances in science and technology. The guests from more than 100 countries at the Leipzig fair could see this for themselves. Wolfgang Roth and Gerhard Schroeder spoke about current aspects of their party's policy. They were of the opinion that the signing of a treaty on the renunciation of force and maintaining peaceful relations between NATO and Warsaw Pact states could be an important measure for confidence building in Europe. The two SPD politicians praised the Leipzig fair as a center of peaceful East-West trade. Taking part in the talk was Gunter Rettner, deputy chief of the International Policy and Economy Department of the SED Central Committee. [title as received]

Honecker Meets Italian Envoy

AU031421 Rome ANSA in English 0935 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] (ANSA) Leipzig, September 3 -- East German President Erich Honecker told Italian Ambassador Carolo Albertario that trade relations between their two countries should be strengthened in a statement made during his brief stop Sunday at the pavillion set up at the Leipzig trade fair by the Italian Foreign Trade Institute, ICE.

During their conversation, the ambassador recalled for Honecker the spirit and the substance of the consultations held last July with East German authorities by the Italian premier and foreign minister, Bettino Craxi and Giulio Andreotti, during their visit to the country. Albertario also underscored the spirit of friendship and cooperation prevailing in bilateral ties and the importance of more intense relations in the economic field. The Italian delegation at the trade fair, led by Ambassador Renato Ruggiero, the director general for economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry, will meet here today with East German economic figures.

Trade With Italy Discussed

AU032057 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, East Germany, September 3 -- Efforts to achieve a long-term boost in trade between Italy and East Germany were the main topic in talks here today between the Italian Foreign Ministry's Director for Economic Affairs Renato Ruggiero and high-ranking East German Government officials. Meeting on the fringe of the Leipzig fair, he and First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil not only finalized contracts with East Germany for two Italian firms -- Nudvo Pignone and Techint -- but also set up a series of high-level conversations between Italian and East German officials.

Talking with reporters, Ruggiero said that, in October, the director-general of the East German Trade Ministry will visit Italy. The co-chairmen of the Italo-East German joint committee will meet later and, then, in late November, Beil will be in Rome to sign a long-term economic agreement. The Italian diplomat described the current level of trade between the two countries as "derisory" and said that the two governments are currently making "important steps to clarify an anomalous situation".

According to Ruggiero, the visit which Italian Premier Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti made to East Germany in July had created a bilateral climate of encouragement for relaunching of relations. In fact, as Italian sources noted, the situation had already shown signs of improvement. In the first four months of 1984, the Italian trade deficit, with East Germany, had already fallen by fourteen percent, though, as Ruggiero said, "our continual and aggressive presence is, however, necessary".

Later, speaking at a reception organized by the Italian Embassy, in cooperation with the Italian Foreign Trade Institute (ICE), Italian officials and representative of 37 companies and promotional organizations on hand at the international fair were cautiously optimistic over the balance sheet of business with East Germany.

But one ranking expert said what was needed was a long-term program since Italian exporters have not yet adjusted to the evolution of the East Germany market. "This country would like our products," he said, "but in the very short term, and we are not equipped yet to grant long-term credits to companies which do not know when they may get payment for their sales and which, even if serious concerns, maybe have bank overdrafts".

SPD Deputies on Honecker Visit

LD031409 Hamburg DPA in German 1054 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 3 Sep (DPA) -- In the opinion of Wolfgang Roth, SPD Bundestag Group deputy chairman, the GDR has not yet made a final decision on head of state and party leader Erich Honecker's planned visit to the Federal Republic.

Following talks with SED Politburo members Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, Roth told journalists in Leipzig on Monday he was unable to give any indication -- positive or negative.

In talks with Krenz in East Berlin on Saturday and Mittag in Leipzig on Sunday, Roth and his group colleague Gerhard Schroeder gained the impression that there will be continuity in the intra-German affairs policy. This holds true regardless of difficulties that might result from the way in which the Honecker visit is being prepared or the relations between the two superpowers.

Everything connected with the planned visit is very important for relations between the two German states. However, the GDR leadership's fundamental orientation toward detente, and, in this connection, a sensible relationship with the Federal Republic, has not been called into question during the talks, Roth said. Schroeder was under the impression that the GDR wants the visit to take place, "provided conditions are right." However, the conditions -- for the "working visit" by Honecker to the Federal Republic -- are not made easier, bearing in mind that it is a head of state that is invited.

Agreement With USSR Signed

LD032255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and general and agricultural engineering and vehicles construction minister, and Konstantin Belyak, USSR machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production minister, signed a document in Leipzig today that sets out the main guidelines of further cooperation between the two ministries in the economic and scientific-technological areas up to 1990. Taking as the starting point the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic consultations and the 34th meeting of the GDR-USSR Joint Governmental Commission, the document contains agreements on developing and deepening cooperation in the field of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production.

In a friendly talk at the Leipzig fair earlier, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the development of this cooperation. They agreed that the close and fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR actively contributed to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and to safeguarding peace.

Talks With Soviets on Economy

LD032248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Consultations and talks held by the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig fair in Leipzig today focused on how to further deepen specialization and cooperation in important areas of the GDR and USSR economies. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of fraternity, friendship, and mutual agreement.

Delegation head Leonid Kostandov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR deputy prime minister, together with Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and GDR deputy prime minister, visited exhibitions of the chemicals, glass and ceramics, and cellulose and paper branches of industry.

Taking part in the negotiations were Guenther Wyschofsky, chemical industry minister, and Professor Dr Karl Gruenheid, minister and director of the Office for Prices, general directors of industrial combines and foreign trade enterprises, and experts of both countries.

The GDR chemical industry and chemical plant construction industry are presenting exhibits of international level in the GDR's anniversary year. Many of the 1,800 exhibits are new or further developments and a considerable number are the result of close cooperation with Soviet partners.

Soelle Meets CSSR Counterpart

LD032132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban had talks today at the Leipzig International Fall Trade Fair with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, about the exchange of goods between both countries and preparation of a protocol on exchange of goods between the CSSR and the GDR for next year. Bohumil Urban also met Udo-Dieter Wange, bezirk administered industry and food industry minister. At the close of his working visit in the GDR he was received by Werner Jarowinski, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary.

Soelle Meets FRG Secretary

LD031811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig 3 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle held a talk in Leipzig with Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, FRG state secretary in the Federal Economic Ministry. They assessed the results achieved in mutual trade relations in the first half of 1984 and discussed measures to develop trade in the 1984-1985 period.

Officials Meet Hungarian

LD032347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig -- The Hungarian minister of foreign trade has held talks about Hungarian-GDR economic cooperation. Peter Veress, who arrived in the GDR for the Leipzig Fall Fair, met with Foreign Trade Minister Soelle. He was then received by Jarowinsky, SED Central Committee secretary and Deputy Premier Rauchfuss.

Contracts Signed

LD030022 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] On the opening day of the Leipzig Fall Fair there were numerous business deals. The GDR and the USSR signed contracts to the value of approximately R40 million. Soviet agriculture will receive 950 potato harvesting machines and 200 drilling machines. The USSR will export, among other things, almost 1,000 tractors. Carl Zeiss Jena will supply equipment for magnetic tape memories with an overall value of more than R25 million to the Soviet Union next year. Mutual purchases of pharmaceutical products were agreed between the GDR and Bulgaria. From the CSSR office and packing materials are being imported. India is buying potash fertilizers while Swedish and Finnish firms are buying entertainment electronics products.

MARJAI CONCLUDES ECONOMIC TALKS IN PRC

LD012217 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (MTI) -- Having concluded an official visit to the Chinese People's Republic, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the government's Economic Commission, left Beijing Saturday [1 September]. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Yao Yilin, alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and deputy prime minister, met Jozsef Marjai. Jozsef Marjai conducted talks with Li Peng, vice-president of the State Council.

Jozsef Marjai met leaders of the State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission, furthermore, Miss Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade and state councillor, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry. Laszlo Ivan, Hungary's ambassador to China was also present at the talks.

The sides discussed Sino-Hungarian economic relations and the results of development in this field in recent years. It was concluded that cooperation develops in harmony with the interests of both sides. The smooth long-term development of bilateral relations are served well by the recently signed intergovernmental economic and technical cooperation agreement and the Economic, Commercial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission.

The sides confirmed the sectoral agreements reached in recent government-level meeting and decided to raise the targets defined there. The sides discussed further questions of cooperation covering several fields of the economy. It was agreed to increase Hungarian participation in China in developing the following industries: energetics, coal mining, agrotechnology, livestock farming and processing industry.

During the visit the Hungarian-Chinese Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission held its 23rd meeting. At the end of the meeting Andras Gabor, Hungarian deputy industry minister, and Zhao Mingsheng, deputy minister of machine-building, signed a protocol. Jozsef Marjai visited several provinces and a poultry combine at Huatmui, near Beijing, [words indistinct]

Returns 2 Sep

LD022042 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- On Sunday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the government's Economic Commission, returned from an official visit to the People's Republic of China. At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport he was welcomed by Ma Lie, ambassador to Hungary of the Chinese People's Republic.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK, VARKONYI HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

Chnoupek Arrives 1 Sep

LD020030 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Hungary for a three-day friendship visit Saturday, on the invitation of Peter Varkonyi, his counterpart, who welcomed him at the town of Gyor.

At the headquarters of the country party committee the politicians were welcomed and briefed about the country's political, economic and cultural life and the work of councils by Bela Hary, first secretary of the county party committee, and Ferenc Lombos, chairman of the county council. Then the two foreign ministers open talks. They discussed the present state of bilateral relations and prospects for their development, and timely world affairs.

The two politicans travelled to Sopron in the evening, where Peter Varkonyi gave a banquet in honour of his guest.

FRG Revanchism Noted

LD031758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Together with the other states of the Warsaw Pact, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are striving for peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation with every state that is prepared to contribute to the lessening of international tension and the creation of an atmosphere of trust.

This was affirmed at the meeting of the two foreign ministers, Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek, concluded in Gyor, today. They agreed that the unfavorable trend in the development of the international situation could be reversed if substantive steps were taken in the interests of halting the arms race and promoting disarmament. They noted with concern that the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles has increased the nuclear threat posed to the continent. It is also disquieting that the current tense situation provides encouragement for the revanchist and militarist forces of the FRG, thereby endangering the cause of European security.

The Hungarian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers deemed the development of bilateral relations to be successful and expressed their conviction that the development of friendly relations serves both the interests of the two peoples and the cause of the socialist community.

Chnoupek Concludes Visit

LD032308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Correspondent Alexander Petro report]

[Text] The final part of the talks between the foreign ministers of Hungary and the CSSR as well as Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to the agricultural combine at Babolna were on today's program of the visit. During the talks, which ended today, the two ministers discussed the current state and further possibilities of developing bilateral relations as well as topical issues of the international situation. They singled out the great importance of meetings between the highest representatives of both countries, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar, for the further all-round development and intensification of CSSR-Hungarian cooperation. They confirmed that the two countries are striving to expand further economic cooperation within the CEMA framework.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi stressed the deep concern of the people of both countries at the growing tension in the world as a result of the militaristic policy of the United States and its allies, and voiced concern at the fact that, contrary to all agreements on the postwar settlement in Europe and the Helsinki Final Act, revanchism and efforts to alter the status quo and the frontiers in central Europe are encouraged in the FRG.

The two sides stressed the importance of the Warsaw Treaty, which reliably safeguards the security of the member-countries, effectively counters imperialist attempts to weaken the socialist community, and is an important factor in maintaining peace.

Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his friendly working visit to Hungary and left for home.

PPF, SRV FATHERLAND FRONT GROUPS DISCUSS TIES

LD301531 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- Talks between delegations of the Vietnam Fatherland Front (VFF) and the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF) opened in Budapest Wednesday and questions of cooperation were discussed.

The two delegations, headed by PPF President Gyula Kallai and General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, and VFF President Huynh Tan Phat, exchanged briefs on the work of the two movements. Gyula Kallai and Imre Pozsgay discussed preparations to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary (April 4, 1985) and the 13th Congress of the HSWP (spring 1985). Information was given on the promotion of socialist democracy and the new election law. Huynh Tan Phat put forward the policy of alliances of the Vietnamese Communist Party and gave an account of the VFF's participation in the defence efforts and construction work of the people of Vietnam.

Delegation met Peter Bugar, vice-president of the State Office for Church Affairs, who briefed them on the relation and cooperation of state and church.

CUBAN MILITIA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 31 AUGUST

LD312309 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Cuban People's Militia, which visited Hungary under the leadership of Field Marshal Raul Menendez Tomassevich, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and commander of the Cuban People's Militia, left Hungary Friday. The delegation was in Hungary on the invitation of Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Hungarian Workers' Militia. Field Marshal Raul Menendez Tomassevich met Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the meeting were Sandor Borbely, and Euclides Vazquez Candela, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Hungary.

POZSGAY RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL DURING MEDICAL STAY

LD032316 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, president of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Council and vice-president of the World Peace Council, has undergone medical treatment in Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Peace Council.

The Palestinian politician had talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, and Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council and vice-president of the World Peace Council.

In the course of the meetings the Hungarian party expressed its solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for the enforcement of its national rights. The president of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Council reported about the activity of the Palestinian peace and solidarity movement. Abu Mayzar has left Budapest.

OVARI ON EASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION, ECONOMY

LD032108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Hungary is doing everything, even in the current complex international situation, to ensure that the only sensible trend, that of peaceful coexistence, can continue. This was stated by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the opening ceremony of the academic year at the Political Academy. He pointed out that the primary task of our foreign policy is to make every effort to preserve the balance of forces, and this applies not only to the military balance. This is because the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the socialist countries has an outstanding role in ensuring stability.

The secretary of the Central Committee then said that we consider useful and necessary all talks that advance in practice the cause of peace and the reduction of arms. We are open, and not only in the narrow sense of the word, but insofar as we are interested in the experiences of others. The fact that we consistently express our stance is another aspect of our openness. We say the same things, whether we are in Budapest, Moscow, the capitals of other socialist countries, or having talks with Western partners.

In conclusion, Miklos Ovari dealt with economic issues. He stressed that for 10 years our economy has been resisting immensely strong pressure and, while having preserved our position of balance, we have even made progress in certain important areas. This does not mean that we have left behind a difficult period, but we can say that we have been able to get through those difficult years and all the conditions have been created for ensuring that we will be able to stand our ground even in the forthcoming difficult period.

Our public opinion gave a favorable reception to the April resolution of the Central Committee which seeks a way out of our difficulties, not through a further tightening of economic difficulties, but encourages the improvement of more efficient economic work.

After greeting the lecturers and students at the academy, the secretary of the Central Committee called particular attention to explaining that Marxist-Leninist theory is not to be studied for its own sake. We need it so that we can better understand our situation and successfully carry out our tasks.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL TALKS WITH FRG -- Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- State Secretary of Industry Bela Rabi has returned from the Federal Republic of Germany. In Bonn Bela Rabbi held talks with Dieter von Wurzen, state secretary of the Federal Ministry of Economics, and in Duesseldorf with Reimut Jochimsen, minister of economics of North Rhine-Westphalia, on the achievements and further development of bilateral industrial cooperation. The state secretary also held talks with leaders of Bosch, Mannesmann, Schon, and Thyssen companies on the deepening of inter-company industrial cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 3 Sep 84 LD]

JARUZELSKI SPEECH ATTACKS U.S., FRG POLICY

LD011734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Armed Forces of the PPR, delivered at the commencement ceremony marking the graduation of officers from the General Jozef Bem Higher Officer School of Missile Troops and Artillery in Chelm on 1 September -- recorded]

[Text] Your graduation coincides with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. It is taking place in Chelm, where much cordial hospitality was accorded to all of us today. This town was the first place in Poland to give premises to your school -- the Higher Officer School of Missile Troops and Artillery, named after General Jozef Bem.

It is but a short distance from here to (?Turia) and the Bug where, during July 1944, Polish artillery men gave their support to the liberation offensive by targeting their fire very well indeed. Above all, however, today's graduation brings to mind the day that saw the fascist attack 45 years ago and the deeds of the Polish soldiers in defense of their fatherland. The heritage of the veterans of September 1939 in Poland is immortal. They took part in the battle of the Bzura, in defending the Hel Peninsula and Westerplatte, Warsaw, Modlin, and Kock. The selflessness shown by soldiers on all fronts and by partisans and resistance movement fighters is unforgettable.

Here, in this region near the Bug River, the memory of those who were the first to return to their fatherland in the ranks of the regular army bearing the insignia of the eagle of the Piasts is especially alive. It was not given to everyone to survive until victory day. We bow our standards over the tombs of the fallen heroes, the victims of that war. Let their memory provide a patriotic beacon for you always.

The date 1 September also brings to mind the memory of the most terrible defeat that Poland has ever had to suffer. The soldiers' courage was not enough to cope with the technical and numerical advantages enjoyed by the enemy.

The Republic of the time was doomed, not just be the terrible inequality of the Armed Forces but, above all, by the myopic and suicidal foreign policy of the time. Poland found herself alone. Paper alliances let her down; the entire nation had to pay the price for this.

No one ever will be able to absolve those guilty of that tragedy from class egoism and irresponsibility. The 1st day of September always inclines us to profound reflection and soul-searching. In order not to perish, Poland must be strong -- with the strength of the socialist state, national Armed Forces, infallible alliances, civilizational and industrial potential, and unity in matters of overriding and key significance for the nation. There are no other guarantees of Poland's security. Everything else is a mirage, a daydream, incorrigible and misleading verbiage that has a hollow ring to it.

Our nation became familiar with the terrifying vicissitudes of war better than anyone else. Our nation was involved in the war longer than anyone else: from the 1st day to the last. Our nation gave countless proofs of heroism and magnificent resilience. It is not as if shameful collaboration with the Hitlerite genocide placed a burden on our nation's conscience.

Now the past clients of the Third Reich dare to lecture us. The West readily forgets our contribution to victory over the common foe. It is not Polish liberators but SS-men who are awarded decorations of honor in certain countries. We have drawn the appropriate conclusions from the national tragedy. Socialist Poland has been in existence twice as long now as the pre-August Poland. The second generation, which has not known the war, is growing up. The security of Poland and the peace of the continent represent inseparable concepts. Our historical experiences, our place in postwar Europe and the socialist community impart a particular and moral prominence to our stand.

The leading circles of the United States are conducting an increasingly dangerous game. In their striving to rule the world, they treat Europe as a hostage and Poland as one of the chief objectives of the anticommunist crusade front. However, history cannot be turned back. Attempts to do this have never been successful, either on a global scale or in the case of our country. They will not be successful this time either. The present U.S. Administration has robbed the Polish nation of millions of dollars and has uttered millions of words on Polish issuesbut has not found and does not want to find a single word to confirm the inviolability of our frontiers, to condemn revanchist calculations, or to stigmatize revisionist declarations. Such is the unavoidable anti-Polish logic of the American Atlantic policy. Those who are trying to undermine peace in Europe find a strong, stable Poland a hinderance. Those who undermine the Yalta agreements are actually questioning the Polishness of Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Szczecin. This is not a simplification but an elementary truth.

The FRG plays an all-important role in the military neocolonization of Western Europe by the United States. Influencial forces active within it are resurrecting the specter of the invasive pan-Germanism. Like a transmission belt, they carry to the European soil the concepts of U.S. strategists. They create an imaginary problem of a 1 million-strong German minority in Poland. They attempt to carry out a sort of ethnic partition of our country. They fan hopes that the so-called German problem can be reanimated irrespective of Poland, leaving Poland aside.

We are not guided by ill vindictiveness. We appreciate the existence of forces behind the Elbe which recognize the irreversibility of consequences resulting from World War II and which proclaim themselves for peace and constructive cooperation. This is the only and realistic way. Our government will base its policy on concrete facts and memorable experience, particularly of the last half-century. People's Poland is not at the mercy or disfavor of Western capitals. It has consolidated its position in the socialist family. It has fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union, the first guarantor of our borders and the most important political and economic partner for today and tomorrow.

We will increase our activity in foreign policy. We want to increase our participation in the international division of labor. But Poland is not a humble petitioner and does not expect awards for good behavior. However, it does have the right to expect compensation for losses and the injustice of past years. We propose a return to common sense as a sovereign partner which leaves the worst behind it. We have proved strongly enough that it is not our habit to give way to blackmail and pressure.

Citizen officers, 40 years ago the words of the Manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation resounded from here, from the first liberated piece of bleeding and exhausted land. These words carried the news of revolutionary, democratic changes which were shortly to come about, and the vision of a reborn Poland within secure, just, and the best frontiers possible for 1,000 years. The party and the forces of the Polish left led Poland out of the blind alley. They rightly saw a historic opportunity for political changes in the state, for the social advancement of working people, for changes in civilization, and for allied relations with all neighbors and with the Soviet power.

The edifice of People's Poland rested upon this foundation. We go forward, step by step. We resolve our difficult problems bearing the interests of the working class and the Polish nation in mind. Thus and only thus will we act in the future. The voice of millions of working people who came out against distortions of socialism 4 years ago has left a profound and lasting impression. We see the signficance of workers' protests; we state this with all earnestness and sincerity.

It is not the party or people's authorities that betrayed the foundations of the agreements concluded in August and September. It was the forces of the counter-revolutionary right wing that trampled their socialist intentions underfoot, abused the pure aspirations of the workers, and led the country to the brink of disaster.

The working class and its party are a dependable guarantor of the lasting nature of the socialist essence of the agreements concluded at that time. The obsolete methods and compromised practice cannot return. Respect for man is one of the supreme norms of socialism. The program of the ninth congress, the line for agreement, struggle and reforms, and socialist renewal invariably remain the beacon of our policies. These are difficult times for Poland. We still have much to do, a great deal indeed, in the economy, the state of social consciousness, and the practice of exercising authority. No single part of society and no single individual is free from weaknesses and mistakes. It is more difficult to combat evil than one might think. However, one is not allowed to slacken in this struggle. Today Poland needs enormous wisdom and strength. Only the harmonious, well-organized, and collective toil of the entire nation can yield these.

Standing on the side grumbling will not resolve a single issue. Each pair of hands is needed. Terms of reference for dialogue on the socialist future of Poland still remain open. We must make a better, wiser, and more efficient use of this dialogue. Each citizen who recognizes and honestly respects in everyday practice the constitutional principles of the system of the PPR is with us.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has included numerous social circles. It is constructing wider and wider platforms of agreement. It can also become a forum and a partner for creative dialogue with those circles which so far have remained aloof and have reservations. We realize what the existing dangers are; the weakening of socialist Poland was and remains one of the main objectives of American policy in Europe. Washington would not come to terms with defeat. It incites the activity of antistate forces and creates artificial advertisement for them. One must not be naive. We paid an immeasurable price for independence and the right of our state's existence. For years we have been saying on this memorable day: never again September. This national call also contains another truth: never again internal weakness.

For centuries enemies of the republic made use of the Polish liberum veto. Today it is also difficult to see where political stupidity ends and where provocation begins, guided and often paid for abroad. Presently every disseminator of tension is the ally of our enemies, whether he wants to be or not, as well as every ideologist of disastrous recidivism. Let us once again recall the dramatic autumn of 1981 and fear what might happen the next day. No beautiful words about that period can hide the truth about it. We explained; we warned long and patiently. Appeals went unheeded and warnings were ignored. Today the same error is being committed again. We will be able to bring to order those who did not do their history homework. Social calm, work, and the feeling of security for the country and every citizen are values too precious to expose again to a dangerous test.

Citizen officers, the political and military situation is deteriorating dangerously. It orders us even more to consolidate the security of the country together with tried allies, with the Soviet Army, and with the armies of the Warsaw Pact. The Armed Forces of People's Poland have been fulfilling their patriotic and international duty proudly. They are a national assest, defender of our frontiers, and thus one of the coguarantors of European peace. The security of the country must be constantly guarded on both fronts, the external and internal. Our soldiers are an army of a new type, inspired ideologically by the party. They stand guard over the achievements of the political system, the achievements of workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, and all honestly working people. They have proved this emphatically in the face of a dramatic threat to socialist Poland.

KOHL SPEECH TO 'REVANCHISTS' GROUNDS FOR MISTRUST

LD031316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The federal chancellor decides FRG domestic policy. He also decides international policy. Therefore, if Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, says that the FRG wants to keep the treaties concluded with Poland, the USSR, and the GDR, he is speaking for himself. Whereas if Chancellor Helmut Kohl says that the long-term striving of the FRG is to restore the German state to its pre-World War II shape, which, nota bene, will not be bound by the treaties concluded by the FRG, he is defining the policy of his government. The participation of the West German chancellor in a congress of revanchists in Brunswick and what he said there have all the characteristics of a premeditated action, calculated in cold blood. Let us look at the convergence of facts. The identification of Chancellor Kohl with the revanchists and revisionists almost directly follows Ronald Reagan's electoral declaration which announces an exacerbation of confrontation and stepping up of the arms race, and follows the undermining by the U.S. President of the Yalta agreements, thus of the postwar order in Europe. This is one aspect. Another is the fact that Kohl has been warned by numerous Polish statements, including the clear statement by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and by official Soviet and East German declarations, all of which resolutely condemn revanchism, which is once again assuming the significance of a beacon in FRG foreign policy.

Therefore when, enthusiastically greeted by the revanchist congress, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl says on 2 September that the German question is still open, and when he declares the need for revanchism calculated for many years ahead and appeals in this respect to the young generation of West Germany, this is a political act of great significance. It is in striking conflict with both the statements made by the Bonn minister of foreign affairs and what Kohl said about relations between the FRG and the socialist states 3 days earlier. The Bonn chancellor confirmed in Brunswick yesterday the grounds we have for mistrust regarding the policy of his government. The fact that we are right gives us no satisfaction but inclines us to be very anxiously vigilant.

PROS, CONS OF IMF MEMBERSHIP CONSIDERED

AU311405 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Tomasz Bartoszewicz article: "No One Gives Anything for Nothing"]

[Excerpts] There are many myths in circulation in our country about the IMF. Without knowing the principles behind the functioning of this organization, it is generally believed that as soon as Poland joins the IMF, all its problems and the economic difficulties we are struggling with will disappear, as if by magic. However, the issue presents itself in a different way.

We have resolved to enter negotiations on the conditions governing our joining the IMF. Our membership in the fund is not the proverbial manna from heaven, although it is nevertheless certainly beneficial in its own way (after all, we would not otherwise have applied for it). Nonetheless, it will undoubtedly be connected with some rather tough commitments.

As the experts who deal with IMF issues rightly pointed out, Poland, without yet belonging to the fund, is in practice already pursuing an economic policy in accordance with the policy line recommended to debtor countries. Great efforts have been undertaken to increase our exports for free foreign exchange, we have recorded a high positive balance in our turnover with countries from the second payments area [capitalist] for the 30 year in succession, and we have implemented our savings and anti-inflation programs.

However, on the other hand, we must realize that the IMF experts could question the excessively developed administrative functions of our state which exceed our current financial potential, or they could demand that we reduce the extent of our subsidies on food prices. After all, these issues have also been raised by many Polish economists who draw attention to the fact that we are still living beyond our means.

The next few months should reveal as to when Poland will join the IMF and under what conditions. It has also been predicted that this may well happen in the not to distant future. However, we should not put too much hope in this, as no one in the world gives anyone anything for nothing.

WESTERN REACTION TO REPORTS ON AMNESTY

LD032153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1410 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] Implementation of the Amnesty Act has opened the gates of penal establishments and places of confinement for more than 35,000 people, that is, approximately one-third of the total number of people in isolation centers on the day the amnesty was declared. Penal proceedings have been dropped against approximately 170,000 people. Every day the number of people availing themselves of the opportunity to come out of hiding grows. All in all, we are dealing here with a social phenomenon on a wide scale, but at the same time amnesty represents only one of the elements which opens the road to a return to normal life.

The group of people taking advantage of the amnesty is extremely diversified internally. Some, without any major problems, return to their family home and take up jobs waiting for them. Others must be helped to find a place for themselves in a society with which they had severed ties. There are also others, who fortunately constitute only a marginal group but who, ignoring the regulations of the Amnesty Act and violating the law, commit crimes and relapse. Those are put back behind bars.

In the total number of people included in the amnesty, the group of 652 who were pardoned for their politically motivated crimes constitutes only a small fraction. But when one reads reports and comments on the subject of the Polish amnesty one can get an impression that it encompassed only, as they say in an imprecise phrase, political prisoners. This lack of precision is not accidental. By describing persons who bear responsibility for breaking the criminal law political prisoners, it is suggested that they were persecuted for their views. This a lie.

This distortion by the West is particularly noticeable in broadcasts in Polish by Western stations, and in particular in the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe, which specializes in the so-called propaganda of (?the punishment). When I looked through my notes on what these Western stations are saying about the amnesty, the freeing of prisoners and persons in detention, on the subject of their further behavior, and the forecasts connected with this, I discovered that they are only interested in the fate of a do en or so people who have been freed and two still in detention and accused of treason -- a crime excluded from the amnesty. Several times, at various opportunities, it was also stressed that there remain in prisons those guilty of terrorist acts and those who cooperated with them, but as it is an ungrateful and uncomfortable subject, it was quickly given up.

The amnesty aroused mixed feelings in the West. People and circles friendly to Poland received this decision of the Polish parliament with sincere satisfaction, noticing in it yet another step toward normalization of life in our country attesting to the regaining of strength by the socialist state and, at the same time, to the socialist state's very careful implementation of all these pledges to the community, which are described briefly as the line of accord. In these friendly commentaries it is stressed that the amnesty, by its unprecedented wide-ranging character, closes a certain stage in the stormy history of recent years and at the same time opens for all those who are capable of realistic thinking and not stuck in stubborn blindness, the opportunity to become involved in the slow moving, but nevertheless clear, process of overcoming the sociopolitical crisis. Such voices and opinions appearing in the left-wing press and also in papers and periodicals of a moderate line, are not reflected in broadcasts by the Polish-speaking stations. For them, the spirit of confrontation is still in force.

Three days after the announcement of the amnesty, the Voice of America broadcast an interview with Professor Zygmunt [as heard] Brzezinski, former presidential international security adviser and known strategist of Washington's anti-Polish policy. He made a statement that those who think the amnesty closes a chapter in history are mistaken. According to Brezezinski, this is simply a step after which more steps must be taken. I remind you that this was the 3d day after the amnesty and no leader of the Social Self-Defense Committee, Confederation for an Independence Poland or the leading structures of the former Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions, Solidarity was yet freed. But the Voice of America already stated that they would not change their behavior, that they would appear in public, that they would consult and demand this and that from the authorities. If such unavoidable activity by those people, the influential sovietologist threatened, is answered by the Polish Government by threats, prosecution or imprisonment, then there will be a return to the situation before the amnesty and this step will then be futile.

This way of thinking, which sees the amnesty as a green light for further antinational and antistate activity by those amnestied, was later repeated in an endless flood of publications. What is more, there was a suggestion to pull the hand outstretched in a humanitarian gesture as hard as possible, to demand more steps, trade union and political pluralism, impunity for people infringing legal norms, dialogue with antisocialist opposition on its conditions, and so on. There was also in it a line of blackmail against the Polish state authorities. From the moment when various opposition activists were freed under the amnesty -- these proteges and favorites of Western centers of political subversion -- Radio Free Europe became a kind of social record: who was freed, who was he welcomed by, who he met, who made a speech, and who only raised two fingers in a V sign.

Deliberations began on the program and tactics of future action; so far it seems that this principle is in force, but not in the prison or underground. Hence the hectic search for new forms of antistate action on the fringe of legality. This is described by one of the amnestied as a balancing act on a wire drawn over the prison courtyard.

So far I have managed to record three ideas: first; to enter existing legal structures and distort the contents and actions; second, to depart from the already exposed trade union cover and organize antisocialist groupings under some new label -- for example, a pacifist movement; third, the recent Radio Free Europe-advertised idea to create a shadow cabinet. Radio Free Europe explains that this expression comes from Great Britain, where the shadow cabinet consists of leading opposition parliamentarians entrusted with specific areas of state activity and who constitute an alternative governing team. Radio Free Europe reminds that the opposition in the West is hoping, of course, to take over power as a result of future elections. What is hoped for by the antisocialist opposition in Poland is not made clear by Radio Free Europe. However, if one remembers the days just before 13 December 1981, one can easily imagine what is involved, because already then there was sharing of government and ambassadorial appointments.

On 31 August, in an article published by the London paper THE GUARDIAN, Hella Pick quotting information coming in from Poland, suggests that now that former leaders and advisers are free, arguments are beginning among them. There must be something in this if dispatches from Warsaw Western journalists attach such great importance to publishing information about assurances given to each other by the members of the group about their loyalty to (?each other). There is no smoke without fire. We know what one can think about the loyalty of these gentlemen, because we remember.

We discover from the prosecutor's office communiques that some of them were given warning interviews. Someone was punished by a misdemeanor court for organizing an illegal demonstration. It is worth stressing that so far it has not been revealed that anyone from this group of the amnestied has committed another crime. In this case, no news means good news. I think it is worth thinking for a moment about what the facts mean: First, interest in the little group of leaders should not hide from us the fact that the overwhelming majority of people who were freed, thanks to the amnesty, are on the way to honest involvement in normal life and work.

Second, those who got themselves involved in attempts at activity which could potentially infringe the social and legal order have various motives. Most of these people lack awareness that the circle of history has turned. Here and there a heroic myth is still functioning, there is pressure of the milieu, publicity attracts. [sentence as heard] But in line with adaptation following a period of isolation from the current problems of life, a sobering up will occur.

Third, it is becoming more and more clear that there is a great divide between the interests of Poland and the policy of U.S. and NATO vessels who are trying yet again to take advantage of our country in the global game against socialism. To risk prison just in order to supply Reagan with little arguments in his electoral campaign? This is is no kind of motive; it is without prospects. Of course, among the professional oppositionists, or among the more determined amateurs, there may be a desperate man who will make the effort to test the law above acceptable limits. The only thing which would be achieved by him would be to give satisfaction to anti-Polish forces in the West and to those people who in the polls were against amnesty for the fervent opponents of our state and system. Right now, nobody who thinks rationally in Poland needs political prisoners. But the law is and must be the same for all.

CZYREK, RAKOWSKI, WIEJACZ MEET WITH SPD'S VOIGT

LD012157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Karsten Voigt, member of the SPD Presidium and foreign affairs spokesman for the SPD Bundestag Group, paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Deputies Club between 29 August and 1 September.

He was received by Jozef Czyrek, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and Jozef Wiejacz. Moreover, the guest was received in the Sejm by Vice Marshal Professor Zbigniew Gertych and had a meeting with a group of deputies who are members of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

It was emphasized during the meetings and talks that the 1970 treaty is the foundation of bilateral relations between Poland and the FRG. The sides came out in favor of activizing it [as heard]. Karsten Voigt stressed the need for the speediest possible lifting of Western restrictions against Poland, stating that in the current international situation it is essential to search for possibilities of returning to detente policy.

JARUZELSKI, SIWICKI RECEIVE HUNGARY'S CZINEGE

LD311914 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 31 -- First secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP and Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Hungary's Minister of Defense General Lajos Czinege, now on an official friendly visit in Poland. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on the present international situation and discussed problems of bilateral cooperation.

Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Poland's Minister of National Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki was present at the meeting.

Czinege Ends Visit

LD020304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The official friendly visit to Poland by a delegation of the Hungarian People's Army, including Minister of Defense General Lajos Czinege, has ended.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOLIDARITY'S FOUNDING MARKED

Urban Writes on 'Experiment'

LD021215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Review of the weeklies]

[Text] Jan Rem [pen-name of Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban] touches on recent historical events in his feuilleton, published in the TU I TERAZ weekly and headlined: "Summer-84":

After 4 years, one can view August 1980 from a certain distance, enriched by experience, so as to search for answers to more general issues arising from these experiences, says the feuilleton's author in the introduction. Perhaps the most important question that must be posed with regard to the August agreements is this: Did the experiment with Solidarnosc end in fiasco because Solidarnosc represented a force with antagonistic goals and aspirations? Or is it perhaps the case that this fiasco has a wider dimension?

Our system -- and this is in the nature of things -- is at loggerheads with bodies which enjoy too broad a scope of independence. The Solidarnosc leadership did not want propitious changes which would strengthen socialism in Poland. It hoped to change the economic and political system. It believed that this was possible by deepening the political and economic crisis.

However, if the union had not been guided by leadership centers with such goals in mind, the organization would nevertheless not have become the carrier of propitious reforms, a force in the favorable direction, stimulating the state authorities and giving transformations and reforms the desired momentum.

No single state or economic organism would have been able to withstand such rapid and radical changes as Solidarnosc pressed for. Such changes are possible only during the course of a thoroughgoing political coup. Moreover, Solidarnosc was the carrier of mutually contradictory and frequently irrational, utopian or antiprogressive reforms. This is because the union was inspired by a self-preserving doctrine.

Because of these and many other reasons, the bad adventure with Solidarnosc does not detract from the leitmotiv of the August agreements -- the leitmotiv being the search for new development stimuli within the new, spontaneously created organizational creations. [sentence as heard]

However, the condition for successful experimentation is to have harmony of goals, rather than antagonism of goals, given different views on the ways and means of attaining these goals. New and spontaneous creations, can enrich and strengthen socialism when certain basic values are shared with the leading political force.

But even an ideological community of views is not necessarily a condition for cooperation.

The fiasco of coexistence with Solidarnosc coincides with the period of strengthening coexistence with the church -- a body with antagonistic goals but a body which shows an understanding of the state and of the nation's basic interests.

Coexistence, then, is possible. It may be difficult, but based lastingly on what is a very fragmentary agreement. It is against this backdrop that August and the subsequent events bore fruit, says Jan Rem in TU I TERAZ weekly.

New Negotiations Sought

LD311312 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Studio interview with Polish Solidarity committee member Piotr Ruzinski]

[Text] [Question] How do you sum up the situation in Poland 4 years after the Gdansk agreements?

[Ruzinski] Naturally, the situation in Poland has changed a lot since the beginning in 1981. The agreements are still a valid foundation for the cration of a situation which would correspond to the aspirations of Polish society, but the implementation of this work remains quite a difficult task.

[Question] Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the Solidarity clandestine leadership, yesterday launched an appeal for the rebuilding of the dissolved trade union. Do you deem this to be the best solution?

[Ruzinski] After the Amnesty Act and the release of the main trade union leaders, a full discussion is now taking place concerning, on the one hand, putting forward a new strategy, and on the other hand, whether to effect certain structural changes within the trade unions which currently have to act in more difficult circumstances compared with when they were acting legally, or in the period immediately following the state of emergency.

There is talk on the creation of a new national committee which would include those people who are now more actively involved. The regional and national leaders who have been very active for years, sometimes today do not find it possible to act today; sometimes they are personally not capable of doing so. All this must be taken into account as well as the requirements rising from the current political situation and the need to create even more efficient structures.

[Question] Lech Walesa went to work as usual this morning at 0600 at the Lenin Shipyards. In principle he is supposed to speak this evening and attend a mass service. In fact it is not known whether he will be able to speak or not. In any case, Solidarity does not seem to be calling for important demonstrations on the occasion of this anniversary. Is that not so?

[Ruzinski] The trade union leaders' attitude remains a moderate one. They are trying to create an attitude favorable to possible political overtures for new negotiations with the authorities. That is why there are no orders which might worsen the situation, make feelings run high, or upset this dialogue. However, there are different orders in different regions. It is known, for example, that in Nowa Huta, near Krakow, and in Wroclaw, the local sections have called for demonstrations. How this will develop we shall see, but for the moment the characteristic sign, the trade unions' general orders are to celebrate in a public, open manner but not to cause tension with the authorities.

Switon, Walesa Activities

NC311307 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- A co-founder of the banned trade union Solidarity began a hunger strike today, as Poles peacefully commemorated the fourth anniversary of the Gdansk accords which gave shortlived legality to the union. The union co-founder, Kazimierz Switon, 53, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he would stay on hunger strike until there was a "return to union freedom."

He said he had sent a text to the government and the Roman Catholic Church, in which he stressed the need for "Catholic unions" similar to those which existed before the Second World War and "social movements based on the ideas of Pope John Paul II."

Mr. Switon is one of several Solidarity leaders interned on December 13 1981 and released this summer under a government amnesty for political prisoners.

In other anniversary developments, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa went to work as usual at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, and said he would only "give a few words" from a speech he had prepared for the commemoration and which he earlier released to Western media.

Mr. Walesa was to lay a wreath at the foot of a monument to the victims of the 1970 strikes which is at the entrance to the shipyards.

In the text for his speech he called on the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to return to the "road of reason" and to "immediately restore union freedom."

Mr. Walesa last night met Adam Michnik, a member of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (KOR), their first meeting since the latter's recent release from prison under amnesty. No details were given of the meeting.

Unlike the past two years, there has been no call for nationwide demonstrations to mark today's anniversary.

Mr. Walesa said that at a time when jailed union leaders were being released under government amnesty ""all action which could increase tension" should be avoided.

In Wroclaw, southeast Poland, union officials called for a peaceful demonstration and a boycott of public transport today, after police detained Solidarity sympathizers before and after a church service last night to mark the anniversary.

In the port of Szczecin, former Solidarity President Marian Jurczyk, recently released after two and a half years in prison, last night laid a wreath at a plaque dedicated to the dead of 1970 workers' protests. He ignored attempts by the authorities to dissuade him and later took part in a mass in the city cathedral.

In Nowa Huta, an industrial suburb of Krakow, the chaplain of the Warsaw steelworkers, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, reiterated the dieals of Solidiarity before an audience of some 8000. There were no reports of incidents.

Solidarity's underground leadership (TKK) also took a moderate line, calling on Poles to have "massive celebrations", but without mentioning demonstrations.

In Warsaw, the union's pirate radio last night broadcast a speech by TKK leader Zbigniew Bujak, but the transmission was barely audible.

'Small' Wroclaw Demonstrations

LD011133 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] In general, the day passed off peacefully in Wroclaw. Despite earlier appeals from the [word indistinct] intransigent activists of the former Solidarity, the attempts to make demonstrative gestures in work enterprises fizzled out rapidly, since they met with a complete lack of interest on the part of the work forces.

In the afternoon, in the town center, some small groups of impassioned youths sought to extend the feeble scope of their activities, though without success. The forces of order nipped these groups in the bud, asking to see the identity cards of the participants and apprehending the most active. Several dozen people will face summary procedures before the misdemeanor court.

2 Solidarity Members Rearrested

NC312009 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Two members of the banned Solidarity trade union's underground leadership (TKK), just released from prison under a general amnesty, were today rearrested during clashes between demonstrators and police in Wroclaw, southern Poland, reliable sources said.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior were arrested with their wives as riot police broke up a "peaceful march" by several thousand demonstrators with water cannon, tear gas and truncheons, the sources said, adding that clashes were continuing. The two men are to be tried by a police court, the sources added.

Frasyniuk, Pinior Sentenced

LD312242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2219 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] PAP has learned that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior appeared at the misdemeanour court of the Wroclaw-(?Sawydrze) District Office on 31 August. They were charged with trying to disturb public calm and order, committing a transgression under Article 51, Paragraph 1, of the Penal Code, at the depot of the Wroclaw municipal transport enterprise on Grabiszynska Street today. The trial took place under summary procedure. Finding the defendants guilty, the misdemeanour court sentenced both to 2 months imprisonment, adjudging also an additional penalty amounting to the publication of the verdict in the mass media and fining them court costs. As is known, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior were recently released from penal establishments on the basis of the Amnesty Act. Moreover, they have been warned against undertaking any actions whatsoever which would violate the legal order.

219 Wroclaw Arrests

LD031632 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A press spokesman for the Wroclaw voivoda reports that, in connection with the breaches of public law and order in Wroclaw on 30 and 31 August this year, Citizens' Militia organs arrested 219 people. After holding talks and carrying out explanatory procedures, 112 people were freed; of the remaining 107, 3 persons were detained for penal cases. [Number indistinct] juveniles were detained. Ten of these have had preparatory procedures initiated against them in Juvenile Court and one person has been handed back to his parents. Summary procedure cases have been transferred to collegiate courts in relation to 83 persons. In relation to them, the following sentences were passed: 12 custodial sentences; one sentence of restriction of freedom; 63 fines. In relation to two persons, the collegiate courts pronounced a verdict of guilty but did not mete out a punishment. One person was pronounced not guilty and four cases were postponed. In relation to 10 people, applications were sent to a collegiate court under normal procedure.

WALESA MEETS WITH RULEWSKI, READS STATEMENT

NC032000 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 3 (AFP) -- Nobel Peace Prize laureate Lech Walesa today met with former Solidarity official Jan Rulewski in Gdansk, continuing his meetings with newly-released Solidarity chiefs.

Reached by telephone at his home in Gdansk, Lech Walesa said the meeting "lasted more than four hours". He read a statement declaring the two had "fixed the principles of common action."

The statement expressed "indignation over the illegal arrests of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior," two former underground leaders arrested August 31 and sentenced the same day to the maximum term of two months in prison for "disturbing the public order".

The two men have appealed the sentences, their lawyer said today. The statement criticized the continued detention of Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzewski, underground leaders tried for "high treason", a death penalty crime excluded from the government amnesty.

Jan Rulewski, one of the 11 opposition heads, was "placed under watch" by police and told to "keep quiet and work" or risk his freedom.

Lech Walesa said he has met with almost all of the freed ex-Solidarity chiefs, except Marian Jurczyk and Jacek Kuron, who was prevented by policy from visiting Gdansk on August 24.

FRENCH JOURNALIST FREED AFTER DETENTION

NC311719 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE's deputy bureau chief in Poland, Marian Kafarski, was freed today after being questioned and detained without reason by the police for more than 24 hours. Mr Kafarski was held for questioning by a plainclothes policeman in Szczecin, northern Poland, at 1230 [1030 GMT] yesterday as he was about to file a story from his hotel on yesterday's arrest of Piotr Baumgart, former vice-president of Rural Solidarity.

At the main police station in Szczecin Mr Kafarski was questioned about his reason for being in the city and who he had met there. He was not allowed to contact anyone. He was later taken back to the hotel to gather his luggage and then put under close arrest at a detention centre.

No official reason was given for the detention, but just before being released today he was told "not to have any contacts" in Szczecin and warned "next time it will be worse."

MINERS MARK JASTRZEBIA AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

LD032341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Four years ago, on 3 September 1980, in the hard coal mine Manifest Lipcowy, a document was signed called the Jastrzebie Agreement. Today, on the anniversary of the event, representatives of miners and union members from Jastrzebie collieries laid bunches of flowers at the obelisk in front of Manifest Lipcowy.

JUDGE SENDS LETTER ON INACCURATE AMNESTY REPORT

AU031459 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Sep 84 p 8

[Unattributed report: "In Response to Our Publications -- The Matter of The Amnesty"]

[Text] A letter has also been sent to our editorial team in connection with our 25/26 August report in TRYBUNA LUDU on the implementation of the Amnesty Act, which was entitled "The First Stage of the Implementation of the Amnesty Act Has Been Completed". The letter, by voivodship Judge Andrzej Cubala, press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice, draws attention to the inaccuracies in this matter in our report on the conference.

The minister of justice [Lech Domeradzki] said at this conference that 31,362 people had been released on the strength of the amnesty, while the following sentence appeared in TRYBUNA LUDU: "Some 29,564 people were released from investigative detention and prison at this time."

The press spokesman also said, and here we quote: "The amnesty campaign of releasing persons who have been imprisoned and under temporary arrest was implemented with regard to all the penitentiary establishments under the Ministry of Justice's Central Administration for Penitentiary Establishments, and not just in the majority of them, as one of the dailies said."

CRIME SITUATION SINCE AMNESTY REVIEWED

LD032344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] As of 3 September inclusive, prosecutors throughout the country quashed preparatory procedures against over 39,000 people; temporary arrest applied earlier to 6,808 people was rescinded. As of the same date, investigation was initiated in the cases of 399 people who again committed crimes after benefiting from the amnesty; these were most frequently burglaries, theft, and assault.

TWO WITH ILLEGAL PRINTING EQUIPMENT DETAINED

LD011752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] According to a communique of the prosecutor's office on 29 August, Stanislaw Kotowski and Andrzej Karpinski from Warsaw were detained while transporting from the coast printing equipment and a large quantity of foreign publications in Polish, illegally supplied to Poland. The Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office arrested Stanislaw Kotowski, an engineer at the Warsaw Kablobeton Construction Enterprise. Andrezej Karpinski, the driver-owner of the car, has been placed under supervision of the Citizens' Militia as a preventive measure. The investigation continues.

TRANSPORTATION OF 'HOSTILE' LEAFLETS HALTED

LD031317 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 30 84

[Text] The transportation by sea of papers and leaflets of a hostile nature toward People's Poland has been halted on the Szczecin coast. In the western part of the Baltic, near Wiselka, approximately 12 nautical miles from the Polish coast, a fisherman in a DZI-14 fish cutter from Dziwnow noticed a large quantity of plastic containers in the sea and reported this to the border guards. Over 1,000 plastic containers were fished out of the sea. Each of them contained five or six miniaturized books of a hostile nature toward People's Poland.

LAW, ORDER COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD031459 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 3, PAP -- Journalist interviewed chairman of the Council of Minister's Committee for Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, on the committee's hitherto results and future plans. General Kisczcak recalled the reasons for setting up the committee, namely, the alarmingly intensifying delinquency, especially that affecting the security of citizens, and a relatively poor discipline in various spheres of Polish society's life, and, on the other hand, somewhat inadequate measures by the state organs in preventing these adverse phenomena. Such were the background motives of launching prompter counteraction in particularly affected areas.

The committee's work included the questions of security, order and discipline in the railways, a crackdown on corrupt practices in private firms, profiteering, waste, etc.

General Kiszczak said that signals of improvement could be noted in some areas after several months of the committee's activities.

General Kiszczak said that the committee was coordinating a number of other operations aimed at an improvement in the state of law observance in trade, liquid fuels economy, and order and security in housing estates and streets.

He remarked that "the public opinion has accepted the scale and manner of these activities and in some cases people demand more strictness in treating dishonest dealers and manufacturers.

"Taking into account public postulates voiced in hundreds of letters addressed to the committee, and in the speeches of working class' representative to the 2nd National Conference of Delegates and to the 16th PUWP CC Plenum -- the committee will carry on the above-mentioned operations with particular attention to proper fulfillment of duties by competent state organs which are directly responsible for the observance of law in their areas," concluded General Kiszczak.

GUCWA INTERVIEWED ON SEJM SESSION DEBATES

LD032241 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Interview granted by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Marshal, the autumn-winter session of the Sejm has begun. What will the Sejm debate in this, the ninth session of the eighth convocation?

[Gucwa] The predominant topics in this session will be economic issues, connected both with an assessment of the functioning of the reform, the anti-inflation and food programs, and also with [word indistinct] the budget law, and a series of issues linked with the mechanisms of the operation of the economic reform.

At the next meeting, there will be a discussion about the Supreme Court, and the Planning Commission Act will be examined during this session concerning its adaptation to the new solutions for running the state.

[Question] When will the next plenary meeting of the Sejm be held?

[Gucwa] After 20 September.

PROF CALICU, ORTHODOX THEOLOGIAN, RELEASED EARLY

LD312040 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Frankfurt, 31 Aug (DPA) -- Romanian Orthodox theologian Prof Gheorghy Calciu Dumitreasa (56) has reportedly been released from prison early. This was learned by the International Society for Human Rights [IGFM] in Frankfurt today. Calciu, one of the best known political prisoners in Romania, had been imprisoned since March 1979 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, and IGFM statement notes. According to the society he was accused of having spoken out in his sermons against the destruction of churches, against the state's atheist propaganda and against the discrimination of Christian confessions and professed Christians.

On his release yesterday Calciu is said to have weighed only 38 kgs.

PRODUCTION PROGRESSING ON ROMBAC 1-11 PLANES

AU311324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1984 -- The third unit in the series of Romanian planes ROMBAC 1-11 is about to be delivered to its beneficiary. Numbers 4 and 5 are on the assembly line, and the next eleven planes are on the major subassembly line of the Bucharest Specialized Enterprise.

The building of this plane -- the outcome of collaboration with the prestigious British-Aero-Space and Rolls Royce Companies -- represents, as was pointed out from the beginning, the largest transfer of technology in civil aviation ever recorded in the world. A 40 percent integration of ROMBAC 1-11 parts production in this country has been achieved, as one has passed from general assembly phases to the manufacture of major components and primary parts. This fact pace will ensure the entire fabrication of the plane's components in this country much earlier, starting with serial number 16, not 22 as was initially envisaged.

ROMBAC 1-11 was born on August 22, 1982, when the first unit was constructed to make Romania one of the few large passenger plane manufacturers in the world. The new aeronautical creation is a medium courier-type 119-seat plane with a cruising speed of 850 kph, a radius of operation of 3,000 km, which can fly at an altitude of 11,000 m.

ROMBAC 1-11 is a major landmark in the development of Romanian aviation, an industry of longstanding tradition and high technical standards. It relies on eight enterprises and a number of research institutes. Here are some of its prestige achievements. IAR 823, BN-2 which has been on the world market for 15 years, the helicopters IAR 316 B - Alouetie, IAR PUMA etc.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FDP'S MISCHNICK 31 AUGUST

AU311624 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Wolfgang Mischnick, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] of the FRG and chairman of the liberal faction in the West German Bundestag, who visited our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

The guest stated that he has the pleasant mission to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings on behalf of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman, deputy chancellor, and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. He also expressed thanks for the opportunity to visit Romania and to become acquainted with the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in the fatherland's multifaceted development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to extend to Hans-Dietrich Genscher friendly greetings and best wishes.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides stressed the positive relations developing between Romania and the FRG in conformity with understandings at the highest level. They also stressed that there are extensive possibilities to expand and deepen those relations in their mutual interest and in the interest of detente, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Within this context, they pointed out that the coming state visit that Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu will pay to the FRG at the invitation of President Richard von Weizsaecker will mark a new and important stage in further developing Romanian-West German cooperation.

The two sides also discussed certain international issues. They expressed concern about the unprecedented tension that has been reached in the world arena, the serious danger posed to world peace by the intensified arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. Referring to the situation in Europe, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need for a united struggle by all peoples, and by all peace-loving forces in order to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and the nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union, to bring about the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States that an agreement will be reached that will eliminate missiles and then all nuclear weapons from the continent.

Romania's president stressed that the European peoples must assume greater responsibility and act with great determination to change the current situation on our continent, to save Europe from nuclear destruction, and to defend the peace, life, and freedom of all peoples.

The guest expressed great appreciation for Romania's constructive policy promoted consistently by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the direction of achieving disarmament, resuming and consolidating the trend toward detente, security, and peace on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, as well as by Hartmut Schulze Boysen, FRG ambassador in Bucharest.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN, PAKISTANI ENVOYS RECEIVED -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received successively on August 31 Assefa Woldie, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia, and Iqbal Husain, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who paid farewell calls on ending their missions to Romania. On the occasion, cordial talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1707 GMT 31 Aug 84 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC PRESIDENT LI XIANNIAN

Pula Shipyard Toured

LD312229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Pula, August 31 (TANJUG) -- People's Republic of China President Li Xiannian today, Friday, visited Pula, Yugoslav Northern Adriatic, where he toured the shipyard Uljanik, the new tourist settlement Punta Verudela and the Roman arena.

During the talk in the shipyard Uljanik, the first Yugoslav shipbuilders to deliver vessels to partners in China, the mutual interest in further business cooperation was reiterated. Cooperation between Uljanik and partners in China was established in 1979 when the building of five vessels and twenty ship engines for China was contracted. The contract was successfully completed and vessels for China have since been built also by the Yugoslav shipyard 3 Maj of Rijeka. 3 Maj has to date built 11 vessels totalling 175,000 dwt and 14 ship engines of overall power of 123,480 kW for Chinese shippers.

Croatian President Gives Dinner

LD022131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- Jaksa Petric, president of the Presidency of Croatia Sr, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Palace in Radic Square in Zagreb in honor of Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and his associates. The head of the Chinese state arrived today in Zagreb from Brioni. In Zagreb he attended the opening of the exhibition "Ancient Chinese Culture." During the dinner Jaksa Petric, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Li Xiannian, head of the Chinese state, exchanged toasts and stressed that the two countries enjoy well developed cooperation and friendly relations.

Arrives in Belgrade

LD030806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, arrived in Belgrade this morning from Zagreb. Li Xiannian will be paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia until 5 September. At Belgrade Airport the Chinese president was welcomed and greeted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, as well as by other top Yuguslav state and party officials.

Before arriving in Belgrade, where he will discuss the most topical international political and economic events and cooperation between the two countries with his host Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other Yugoslav officials, Li Xiannin spent several days resting and visiting the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia.

Welcomed By Djuranovic

LD031144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, arrived in Belgrade this morning from Zagreb. He will be paying an official visit to our country until 5 September.

The high-ranking visitor from China was accompanied by Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. At Belgrade airport Li Xiannian was welcomed and greeted by his host Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The Chinese president was also cordially welcomed by Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dovrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and other officials of Serbia SR and the city of Belgrade.

Cordially greeting his host, President Li said that it had been his long-lasting desire to visit Yugoslavia. After the greeting ceremony the national anthems of the two countries were played. President Li than inspected the Honor Guard while a 21-gun salute was fired. While carrying out the inspection, President Li stopped to greet the members of the guard, who extended their thunderous welcome to him.

Accompanied by his host, President Li was driven in a motorcade to the Old Palace at Dedinje where he had brief and cordial talks with President Veselin Djuranovic and other Yugoslav officials.

The following arrived in Yugoslavia with President Li Xiannian: Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat; Gong Dafei, vice minister for foreign affairs; Chen Jie, assistant minister for foreign economic relations and trade; Tao Siju, vice minister of public security; and Sun Honglie, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador in China, and members of the Chinese community in Belgrade also attended the formal welcome at Belgrade airport.

Djuranovic, Li Hold Talks

LD032022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, who today began the official part of his visit to Yugoslavia, had talks in Belgrade on international events, on the situation in the two countries, and on paths for promoting further bilateral cooperation.

The two presidents agreed in the assessment that the extremely unfavorable worsening of international relations should be stopped and a universal and not merely regional detente should be achieved. Identical views were shown in their assessments of the causes of the worsening of the international political and economic situation. The need was pointed out to involve the entire international community to curb the arms race, resolve political and economic crisis in the world on the well-known peace-loving principles and in general to halt the extremely unfavorable development of international relations which -- as both sides noted -- are increasingly deteriorating.

Intensified bloc rivalry, intensification of the arms race, greater economic difficulties, the crisis of debts which has a political, economic, and social dimension -- all these, it was noted in the talks, are problems which are increasingly worsening the tense international situation. The existing crisis in the world not only are not being resolved but are being fanned further.

The issues of Afghanistan, Kampcuhea, the Middle East, and other hotbeds of crisis in the world were also discussed. On these issues, as well as on the method of resolving them, the two sides have very close or identical views. It was stressed on this occasion that all these crisis must be resolved by negotiations and the implementation of relevant decisions of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

President Djuranovic and Li also exchanged views on the situation in Europe and the need to improve it. It was noted that the group of nonaligned and neutral countries play a significant role in this. It was stated that nonaligned countries are a significant factor contributing to relaxation in the world and to seeking solutions of international problems in the only acceptable, peaceful way. A positive assessment was made of the hitherto efforts by nonaligned countries in looking for solutions to present-day international problems.

In the talks the need was pointed out for further efforts to create more just international economic relations. It was noted that the causes of the present grave situation in the world are eliminated with great difficulties, that resistance is strong and that it is necessary for the entire international community to make fresh efforts to mitigate the present crises. The significance and need was stressed for a reform of the international financial system as one of the elements to eliminate economic difficulties in the world.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and China was assessed in the talks as very dynamic and frutiful in every sphere. The need was stressed for further efforts to improve economic cooperation by the two countries in order that it might match political and other relations. It was also pointed out that in economic cooperation, which has been declining or stagnating in the past years, significant encouraging results have now been achieved which could serve as a good basis for the further expansion of economic relations. Economic relations should also be enriched by higher forms as production cooperation, joint investments, and also ventures into third markets. The session of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation of the two countries, which will begin in Belgrade soon, will contribute to these principled agreements on the strengthening of economic cooperation.

President Li Xiannian informed his hosts of the situation in China and the efforts being made to adapt the entire system to new needs and changes in the country. The guest said that the situation in China is good, that economy is developing well, and in industry and agriculture results have been achieved that are better than expected and better than envisaged by the plan. Seen as a whole, in the words of the Chinese president, the stimulating of production, in particular of agricultural production, is developing more and more in China and this has in fact intensified the interest to promote it. President Li also pointed out that much greater attention is now being paid to planning in China.

The guest from China stressed that his country is very interested in strengthening cooperation with all countries.

President Li invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit China. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Savo Obradovic, SFRY ambassador in the PRC; and other personages. The Chinese delegation was comprosed of Hao Jianxiu, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Gong Dafei, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Xie Li, PRC ambassador in Yugoslavia; and other personages.

After the talks President Djuranovic gave a formal dinner in honor of President Li Xiannian, at which toasts were exchanged.

The Chinese president visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, laid flowers at the grave of the Yugoslav president, and made an entry in the memorial book.

Djuranovic Toast at Dinner

LD031628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this evening in honor of Li Xiannian, president of the PRC. During the dinner, which took place in a cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts. Turning to his guest, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

"The pleasure that I have in welcoming you is all the greater since this is the first visit by the PRC president to the SFRY. At the same time it is a visit by a statesman, who, with his role in the Chinese revolution, national liberation struggle, and construction, evokes in us feelings of closeness and respect. Your arrival somehow sublimates Yugoslav-Chinese friendship and the live, open, useful dialogue between us, which strengthens as the years go by. Above all, your arrival testifies to the significance that both of us attach to the development of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two socialist countries.

"President Li, you have participated in exceptionally important Yugoslav-Chinese summits when the foundations of the successful development of our relations, permeated by full mutual respect and understanding, were laid. Like you, President Tito believed in the prospects of Yugoslav-Chinese relations conceived exactly this way; relations that, in their significance, go beyond the borders of our two countries.

"This is only natural because the peoples of Yugoslavia and China, each in their own conditions but both of them in difficult conditions, carried out victorious revolutions and opened the way to deep transformations in their countries. The authentic socialist societies that we are building today are the fruits of the inviolable independence for which we fought. We are inspired by the same aspirations for peace, security, understanding, and cooperation in the world, on the basis of respect for the UN Charter. What represents a reliable mainstay of our relations and close activity in the international community is our mutual adherence to peaceful coexistence and equitable democratic cooperation, independence, and autonomy for our and all other peoples of the world, adherence to the principles of mutual respect and noninterference between countries. This is the reason why we deeply believe in the future of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation, for the well-being of our peoples and mankind. Despite the distance that separates us, many bridges link us. You are close to us and we know you. Over the centuries the Chinese people have left a deep trace on the cultural heritage of the world by contributing to the progress of civilization in the service of man.

"Our peoples look with understanding and confidence at the democratic transformations in your country, the process of socioeconomic reforms and modernization in line with the will of the great Chinese people. We follow with attention your achievements along this path, your experiences in socialist construction, the active and constructive activity of the independent Chinese policy on the international scene. We are sure that the Chinese people and its leadership will, persistently and boldly as up to now, master the goals which signify an even better and happier life.

"We, for our part, continue along the path which we began and built with President Tito at the head. The further development of socialist self-management, safeguarding of brotherhood and unity, and our nonaligned foreign policy represent the unchanged orientations of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"It is from our lasting convictions as a nonaligned, socialist country that our aspiration for the broadest cooperation, for the development of trust and understanding with all peoples of the world stems. What speaks eloquently in favor of precisely such mutual relations which we are jointly building with our Chinese friends, are the many results of the road covered so far in Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation. We say rightly today that this cooperation is successful in many spheres, in the dialogue between our parties, in the exchange of experiences of our sociopolitical organizations.

"However, despite the upward trend we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved so far in the economic sphere. Our interests, and possibilities too, are considerably greater. I stress on this occasion, too, the need for this cooperation to develop on a long-term basis and on the basis of many years of experience and joint work. I believe that the attention which we paid to this in the talks today will yield fresh initiatives for a more stable and more comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

"The political situation in the world and the international economic trends are very exacerbated. Bloc aspirations for domination and spreading of influence represent a constant threat to the independence of countries, in particular the smaller ones. Such tendencies intensify tension in the world and encourage the arms race and general threat of war. This is testified by hotbeds of crises which stretch from the Middle East, Asia, and Africa to Central America, as well as by open conflicts among countries.

"But, along with this, the voice of peace and common sense is heard more and more even in countries that are members of military political groupings. The obligation of countries such our two, and which are building their policy outside world blocs, to act in the direction of normalization, of establishing a climate of trust through dialogue and equitable cooperation among all countries regardless of their size, strength, and position in the international community, is all the greater, because the process of relaxation anywhere in the world cannot be lasting if it is not a component part of the general detente which embraces all countries and spheres of international cooperation.

"Lately we have had quite a lot of contacts and meetings with world statesmen. We have stressed, as always, the significance of a democratic dialogue and the need for agreement in order to resolve any of the major international problems on the basis of the principles of the policy of nonalignment and in line with the directions of the action which the nonaligned adopted by agreement. We have advocated the right of people to freely adopt, without external interference, decisions on the paths of their development. We are constantly pointing out that military interventions and imposition of solutions through the policy of fait accompli are impermissible. In the present world situation we appeal in particular for concrete measures to be taken in the direction of disarmament.

"The deep differences in the level of development and the unequal burden which developing countries bear are increasingly becoming a source of problems and tensions in the world. That the international community must resolve the issue of the position of developing countries is a global problem of high priority.

The further consequences of ignoring this problem or of obstructing its resolution could be unforeseeable, both for the industrially developed world and for the world which demands its right to development. To strengthen cooperation between north and south is for us, the developing countries, a strategically fundamental factor for the implementation of the ultimate goal -- the new international economic order.

"At these moments of deep crisis in international relations the United Nations affirms itself as an irreplaceable instrument for the complete solution of all world problems. Nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, have advocated these paths at all their gatherings and through the entire policy which they pursue. In this we have many points of contacts with the PRC and this makes the struggle for indivisible peace, general security, and progress a common and more intensified one."

Li Xiannian Toast

LD031815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Thanking his host for the cordial words as well as for the cordial welcome accorded to him in Yugoslavia, Chinese President Li Xiannian said in his toast:

"I have always wanted to visit heroic Yugoslavia and make the acquaintance of the great nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. I am very pleased at having been given the opportunity to come among the Yugoslav peoples, to get to know your successes in construction, to learn from your progressive experiences, as well as to continue the practice of friendly meetings between Chinese and Yugoslav leaders. My sincere thanks go to the SFRY Presidency President and Comrade Veselin Djuranovic for the kind invitation and for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended by Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

"The Chinese people have long nurtured feelings of admiration toward Yugoslavia. As far back as World War II news of the feats of the heroic Yugoslav people in the struggle against fascism spread throughout China. Under the unswerving leadership of the Communist Party with Tito at its head, the Yugoslav nations and nationalities set in train armed uprisings, waged a mortal struggle with a strong enemy, liberated their country and in so doing have written in blood a heroic epic of freedom and made an important and lasting contribution to the victory of peoples of the world over fascism. The Chinese people, who at that time waged the anti-Japanese war, followed with great attentiveness and sentiments of combat cameraderie your heroic struggle and drew from your victories encouragement and strength.

"In the complex postwar conditions, the Yugoslav Communists, not afraid of the might of the stronger, resolutely resisted foreign pressures, successfully defended their independence and sovereignty, and unswervingly marched along the path which they themselves had chosen. Through tireless efforts over several decades you have built from a former poor and backward Yugoslavia a progressive, happy, socialist community of brotherhood and unity of all its nations and nationalities. What is particularly admirable is the fact that you, by boldly seeking and creating the new and by applying the basic principles of Marxism to the concrete conditions in Yugoslavia, have established the system of socialist self-management by which you have provided fresh experience in the construction of socialism. Lenin said: 'Marx's theory... in its specific application in England will not be the same as in France; its application in Germany will not be the same as in Russia.' In the construction of socialism there can be no established model.

"Under the leadership of the basic principles of Marxism, the construction of socialism, on the basis of specific conditions in each country, represents the inalienable right of every people and represents the basic principle which must be respected because of the victory of the cause of socialism. Yugoslavia waged in defense of these rights and principles an unyielding struggle and gained the recognition and admiration of the peoples of the whole world.

"Following Comrade Tito's death, the LCY continued the road charted by Comrade Tito and held the 12th congress, which was of historical significance. In order to strengthen and develop the system of socialist self-management you have adopted the "Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program" on broad democratic foundations, which sets the task not only of overcoming the economic difficulties which you face but also of strengthening the material foundations of society and further strengthening the decisive role of the working class and all working people in all significant issues of social development. This is a difficult and honorable task. We deeply believe that such brave people and such a strong party as yours will certainly be able to overcome all the difficulties on the road of progress and victory and develop multinational Yugoslavia into a country with even greater prosperity.

"Similar pasts in struggle and joint revolutionary ideals closely link our two peoples. When we review with satisfaction the process of the successful development of friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia, we primarily recall the historical visit which Comrade Tito paid in China in 1977. This visit represents an important milestone. Since then the friendly relations between our two countries have entered a new phase of comprehensive development. Mutual visits by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Dragoslav Markovic have made a great contribution to the further development of such relations of ours.

"In our mutual relations, both our countries adhere consistenly to the basic principles of respect for independence, autonomy, full equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. Our friendly cooperation is now deepening and expanding. Still, in his lifetime, Comrade Tito stressed: "We must go further in the development of Yugoslav-Chinese friendly cooperation." We are resolved to ensure, together with our Yugoslav comrades, an even better future for our friendly relations and cooperation.

"The Chinese people are now waging the struggle for the construction of socialism of a Chinese hue. In the internal sphere of the reform of the system is in progress while to the outside world a policy of open doors is being pursued. These are two important political orientations. The reform of our countryside has already yielded notable results. The implementation of the system of responsibility for production has activated millions of peasants and made the continuous development of agricultural production possible. The encouraging change in the countryside has prompted the reform of the economic system also in the towns. This reform, under the leadership of the state and the party, represents the perfecting and improving of the system on the very foundations of socialist order. The aim of this reform is to further strengthen and develop the relations of the socialist system, to perfect and mature its basic mechanisms, to stimulate further unhindered development of productive forces, and to speed up the country's mechanization. The implementation of the policy of opening up towards the world on the basis of relying on our own efforts is also carried out in order to speed up the process of the country's modernization.

"We are prepared to expand economic and technological cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. As regards both the reform of the system and the opening up toward the world, Yugoslavia embarked on this earlier than we and it has greater experiences which deserve to be studied and made use of.

"The present international situation is tense and turbulent: global rivalry by the two superpowers is intensifying even more; the nuclear arms race is constantly escalating; peace in the world is under serious threat. The unjust and unjustified international economic order inflicts great damage on the rights and interests of the Third World countries. In the struggle of peoples of all countries to preserve world peace and establish just international relations, the Nonaligned Movement represents a very significant force. The birth, development, and strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement represents an event of far-reaching significance in the postwar history of international relations. It develops in line with the trends of the times; it reflects the historical aspirations of the peoples for independence, peace, and development. Yugoslavia is the cradle of the idea and policy of nonalignment. It consistently respects and defends its goals and principles and it safeguards the unity of its ranks. China firmly backs and holds in high esteem the Nonaligned Movement and Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy.

"China pursues an independent and autonomous foreign policy. It opposes hegemonism and fights for the safeguarding of world peace. We shall not take the side of either one or the other great power, and we shall not submit to pressure by any great power. We advocate that the five principles of peaceful coexistence, that is, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence become the basic norms in international relations, and we try to develop, on these foundations, our relations with all countries.

"Practice has shown that the five principles of peaceful coexistence have a great vital strength. Were these five principles to be respected, countries with diverse social orders could live in accord and could cooperate well. If they are violated, even countries with the same social order could enter into severe confrontation and even clash. We believe that the basic spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is identical with the goals and principles of the nonaligned movement, which are founded on equality, independence and autonomy, and mutual respect of all countries, regardless of their size. China, with Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries and with all other peace-loving countries, will continue to resolutely fight against the policy of the right of the stronger and to halt the arms race, relax tension in the world, safeguard world peace, establish just international economic relations, and promote progressive causes of mankind."

LI XIANNIAN VISIT VIEWED IN BILATERAL CONTEXT

AU012023 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 84 p 2

[Vitomire Krstanovic commentary: "Friendship and Kinship"]

[Text] Our foreign political activity will be supplemented and enriched this year by an important and valuable meeting: Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, will be a guest of our country and of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. This is the first president of this great country to repay an official and friendly visit to our country.

The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has said that this visit reflects the traditionally friendly and close relations between the two socialist countries that are based on the foundations of independence, full equality, and mutual respect.

The current state of the international situation will undoubtedly give an even greater importance to the meeting of representatives of the two countries on this foundation. In the absence of a dialogue between representatives of the two military blocs, at a time when the arms race has been transformed into a horrible burden for the material basis upon which the progress of all participants in this competition rests and into a burden for the morale of the people striving toward peace, the talks between the leaders of two countries oriented toward peaceful coexistence -- that is nonalignment -- will certainly bring at least a bit of encouragement. The numerous hotbeds of crisis in the world and the open armed conflicts emphasize the need to pursue this policy worldwide, to make it more intensive and involved. The two countries, which not long ago made such great sacrifices in the struggle to achieve and preserve their own independence, know how to appreciate the same kind of sacrifices and efforts of all other peoples and countries.

The coming summit meeting will, because of the distinctly unfavorable international situation, certainly include an abundance of topics from this field, ranging from discussing the existing problems, on the political and military as well as the economic plane, to possible actions aimed at positively solving some of these problems in the international organizations.

The visit of PRC President Li Xiannian will give a new impetus primarily to friendly and increasingly better relations between the two countries. For this reason the dialogue between the two presidents will include all issues from the field of bilateral cooperation, particularly economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Official relations, established in 1955, were made concrete in practice particularly after President Tito's historic visit to the PRC in August 1977. Since then there were several meetings between leaders of the two countries, and each of these visits was a new step in deepening political relations and in shaping conditions for creating more lasting economic links.

Political relations between our two countries are developing successfully also for the reason that the views of the two countries on many international problems, as well as on the trends in the international workers movement and in the communist parties of the world, are rather similar, and even idential. However, economic cooperation is lagging behind political cooperation. In this connection, geographic distance is only one problem. Only the latest plans of PRC economic development give a realistic picture of the area and range of possible cooperation, and they point out that the current state of affairs is much more unfavorable than it should have been. The drop in trade, which lasted several years, has been halted, and in 1984 trade totaling $105 million was agreed. This trade could, in the coming years -- with an already traditional call on our economy to organize itself better -- be increased several times over.

With the intention that economic relations should approximate political ones, several joint economic bodies and commissions will meet in our country soon to hold concrete talks on several particularly topical areas of cooperation, ranging from agriculture to mining. Naturally, one also counts on higher forms of economic cooperation, on joint ventures, and on joint entry into the markets of third countries.

It is expected that the visit of President Li Xiannian and the Yugoslav-Chinese talks will give a new impetus to the development of relations between the two friendly countries, and that in this way they will carry broader significance for those tendencies in the world that lead toward international cooperation on an equal footing, based on respect for independence and noninterference in the affairs of others. At any rate, this visit confirms that, on these principles, Yugoslavia has political interlocutors and friends in all areas of this greatly divided world.

TALKS ON SECURITY HELD WITH PRC OFFICIALS

LD032337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, held talks today with Tao Siju, PRC vice minister of public security, who is visiting our country. Mirko Bunevski and Tao Siju discussed possibilities for further cooperation between the SFRY and PRC departments of internal affairs.

BULGARIAN ARTICLE TAKES ANTI-MACEDONIAN SLANT

LD032342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Skopje, September 3 (TANJUG) -- The VOENNO-ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK magazine of the Bulgarian Defence Ministry, in its anti-Macedonian orientation did not refrain from asking assistance from a certain well-known fascist, it was emphasized in Skopje today. The statement was motivated by an article which appeared in the latest double issue of the VOENNO-ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK dated May/June 1984. The article in the Sofia-published magazine is by one of the exponents of fascist ideology in Bulgaria before and during the Second World War, Kosta Crnusanov, who "critically reviews" allegedly "yet another falsification by Skopje historians". The matter concerns the "constitution-rules" of the Macedonian uprising committee of the Macedonian (Kresnen) uprising of 1878.

Crnusanov, who was tried by Bulgarian authorities after the war and afterwards spent several years in prison, attempts to "prove" that this exceedingly important document is allegedly a falsification by Skopje's historians, and negates its authenticity. The fact is that the "constitution-rules" document was acquired by the renowned Macedonian historian Slavko Dimevski from the late Bulgarian Patriarch Kiril, himself a Macedonian from the areas now joined to Albania. The document was first published in Skopje in 1981. Crnusanov's article, published in the magazine of Bulgarian Defence Ministry's headquarters, also negates the two-volume collection of documents on the struggle of the Macedonian people for freedom and a national state, and attacks the "Birth of the Macedonian Nation" book by Dragan Tosevski.

SUPERPOWERS MORE OCCUPIED WITH WAR THAN PEACE

LD012342 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] With sirens and a complete traffic halt, today at noon, Poland marked the 45th anniversary of the beginning of Hitler's attack on Poland and World War II. This gives us an opportunity to say more about what separates the present world from a lasting stable peace with the hope that something similar will never happen again. Here is Milika Sundic.

[Sundic] Many characteristics of the world in which we are living today remind one of those distant times, because never before have we been faced with such a threat of another world conflict flaring up as we are today. At the same time, there has never been so much talk about the need to preserve world peace as in the past several years. The former allies from the time of World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union, leaders of the two antagonistic blocs, are today on completely opposite sides. They are opposed to each other ideologically, militarily, and politically, to such an extent that the world is rightly wondering if the two superpowers are quite aware of their responsibility to the international community and when they will start pursuing the path of understanding instead of the path of confrontation which they are so frantically pursuing at the moment.

Despite the fact that strong peace-loving forces, above all the Nonaligned Movement, are active in the world today, world peace has never before depended so much on the behavior of the great powers. For the first time since the war there will be no meeting of the leaders of the two super during the present mandate of the U.S. President. During the last 4 years there has in fact been no prospects for this. And as things look now nothing suggests that relations between Washington and Moscow will change for the better. It appears that the recently held convention of the Republican Party in Dallas has put an end to such prospects.

The Soviet Union for its part is investing enormous efforts to keep pace in the arms race, and even more to strengthen the alliance which it heads. It has recently been announced that tests with new MX intercontinental missiles and long-range cruise missiles have been conducted. This has again restored the somewhat disrupted balance which was actually a pretext for breaking off the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and on reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is trying to prove on the political and diplomatic front -- and with some success -- that the United States is solely responsible for the present exacerbated situation in the world and for the disruption in relations between Washington and Moscow. Even if there existed at present some prospects for a meeting between Reagan and Chernenko, that is, if such an intiative were to come from the United States, it is hardly probable that the Soviet Union would respond. It is even doubtful if during the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly in New York Gromyko and Shultz will meet. The State Department has just issued a statement about this, although rather a vague one.

During the last 40 years of unstable peace, the world has changed to such an extent that any attempt to reverse the course of history would mean plunging into another world war. Such attempts not only exist but from year to year they are gaining in strength. This refers actually to persistent attempts to rule the world at any price. These attempts are also present on the European Continent where, by Hitler's attack on Poland, World War II started. Forty years since the fall of the Third Reich and Germany has again found itself at the center of attention.

Never since it was divided has there been so much talk about its reunification as today. Ture, even if the Germans succeed in agreeing on this point, the great powers would not allow it. Nobody, in fact, wants to give up its acquired positions, a view supported by the fact that even the slightest inter-German rapprochement, which has been taking place in recent months, is being viewed with suspicion. Erich Honecker should be visiting Bonn at the end of this month. However, it cannot be said with certainty that this will happen. This again mainly depends on non-German factors which, even 40 years after the German capitulation, are still more occupied with war than peace. And this is exactly what causes most concern to the present world at a time when we are marking the 45th anniversary of the beginning of World War II.

Sundic: Complete Deadlock

LD031551 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The subject of today's foreign political commentary is PRAVDA's interview of Konstantin Chernenko and the first U.S. reaction to it. Milika Sundic stresses that the relations between the two superpowers remain completely uncertain.

[Sundic] The United States has rejected as incorrect Konstantin Chernenko's claims in his interview to PRAVDA that Reagan's administration, although constantly proclaiming that it wants to negotiate controversial issues, continues to lead the policy of further intensifying the arms race and exacerbating the world situation.

Nor has Washington found anything new in that part of Chernenko's interview which states that the Soviet Union is ready to start serious and concrete negotiations. Although it continues to maintain that it is ready to discuss demilitarization of space, the United States obviously does not believe that such a dialogue is possible at present. True, Washington has in principle accepted the Soviet initiative for the two countries' negotiators to meet in Vienna, but it does not accept the essence of the Soviet proposal that all experiments with and production of space weapons should discontinue while the negotiations are in progress.

Chernenko points to the contradictory aspect of this U.S. attitude and concludes that the U.S. Administration in fact wants to avoid a dialogue about the essence of the problem of demilitarization of space.

The crucial part of Chernenko's PRAVDA interview refers to the military balance between the two superpowers. Accusing the United States of greater-state ambitions and of exaggerating the U.S. role in the world today, Chernenko states in categorical terms that the Soviet Union will not allow military superiority over itself, just as it does not want to have military superiority over anyone else. There is no objection to such an approach when military balance is in question, but there is complete disagreement between the two superpowers over which one wants to disrupt that balance. Both sides are adamant that the other side has gained the advantage, which only intensifies the arms race and reduces prospects for a constructive dialogue. A complete deadlock has been reached, since neither side comes forward with an answer to the question of whether the resumption of Soviet-U.S. dialogue is possible in the foreseeable future. In words, both sides advocate a dialogue, but essentially they both stick to the attitude that it exclusively depends on the other side as to whether or not such a dialogue will take place.

For instance, it is not yet known if a meeting will take place between Gromyko and Shultz at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Last year the two ministers did not meet at all because the Soviet plane which was supposed to bring Gromyko was not allowed to land in New York because of the incident involving the South Korean plane over the Soviet far east.

It is true that the State Department has recently hinted that there is a chance that a Gromyko-Shultz meeting will take place, but there is no indication whatsoever from the Soviet side that Gromyko will attend the 39th regular session of the UN General Assembly. According to some forecasts, Gromyko will not go to New York, while according to some opinions even if the meeting between the two ministers takes place it would just be another unsuccessful attempt by the two superpowers to bring about any change in their relations with each other.

As Soviet-U.S. relations become more and more exacerbated there is also frequent criticism by the Soviet side of the situation in the FRG. PRAVDA has again and again in recent times sharply condemned militaristic and revanchist tendencies emerging in West Germany which, according to many assessments, is primarily directed against Honecker's expected visit to Bonn. There is still hope in Bonn that Honecker will come. He was asked at the Leipzig fair if he would visit Bonn but he did not give an answer. Since he stopped only briefly by the West German stand without making any statement, observers have arrived at the conclusion that Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic is completely uncertain. And indeed, if the latest Soviet criticism of Kohl's government is carefully analyzed, it should come as no surprise if Honecker were not to go to the FRG.

U.S. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON POLICY TOWARD SFRY

LD311504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG) -- "The policy of the U.S. Government toward Yugoslavia has long been and will continue to be based on full support for the independence, unity and territorial integrity of that nation and respect for its non-aligned polices."

This was stated explicitly at today's press conference at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade by a spokesman who read the U.S. Government statement released by the State Department in Washington.

By this statement, President Reagan's administration dissociated itself from the position on Yugoslavia adopted by the Republican Party at its convention in Dallas ten days ago.

The convention unanimously renominated Reagan as Republican Party candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections.

The latest statement of the U.S. Government invalidates that position from the Republican Party's political platform in this election year, which presented Yugoslavia as "a part of East Europe under Soviet yoke."

In his residence in Belgrade today, U.S. Ambassador David Anderson met a group journalists and conveyed to them the official position of his government, saying that the United States policy was based on full respect for the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and its non-alignment.

Two days ago, the U.S. State Department released an official statement of the U.S. Government in the form of the following question and reply:

Q: "Do you have any comment on the foreign policy plank of the Republican National Convention which includes Yugoslavia in a list of captive nations who struggle daily against their Soviet masters?"

A: "We are aware of this statement. The policy of the U.S. Government toward Yugoslavia has long been and will continue to be based on full support for the independence, unity and territorial integrity of that nation and respect for its non-aligned policies. This policy was most recently reaffirmed by President Reagan during the visit of Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak to the White House in February of this year."

Ambassador Anderson added that the Yugoslav public's reaction to the gross oversight at the Republican Convention in Dallas was "fully understandable." However, it "by no means represents the position of the government" but "only of a party" in the United States. He expressed hope that from the Republican Party position, the Yugoslav peoples will not draw the conclusion that the U.S. Government "is changing its position toward Yugoslavia."

The U.S. ambassador told journalists that he had personally requested a statement from the government and that "Washington's reply," that is, dissociation from the Republican Party's position, had arrived unusually fast. He explained it by saying that the U.S. Government was anxious to eliminate a misunderstanding with Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT TO RELINQUISH SOME PRICE CONTROLS

LD312256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG) -- The prices of over half the industrial products in Yugoslavia will be freely formed as of tomorrow, September 1. The prices of 37 percent of industrial products will be decided under producer-consumer agreements and only 8 percent will remain under direct state administration control. The Yugoslav Federal Government and the Federal Community for Prices have taken the measures of further liberalizing prices, under the Economic Stabilization Programme. The measures, as Yugoslav Federal Government member Dimitrije Tasic and Federal Prices Community President Ante Zmijarevic stressed today, give greater rights to the associated labour in forming prices. Producers' greater freedom in the formation of prices, as is stressed, also implies their greater responsibility. The government and other organs, as set out, will not tolerate producers amassing "inflationary" revenues.

FUEL RATIONING TO CONTINUE DESPITE RISE IN SUPPLY

LD312057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1355 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Government yesterday evening, Thursday, announced that the supply in oil and oil derivatives has been far better this year than formerly but that petrol and diesel rationing will remain in force and the ration coupons be issued for the next three-month period. As part of foreign-currency savings measures, the Federal Government introduced in October 1982 petrol and diesel rationing measures, affecting over 2.6 million privately owned vehicles and the 180,000 or so automobiles in the social sector.

Under the rationing measures, private car owners are entitled to 120 liters of petrol per three months, taxi drivers to 900 liters and truck owners to 240 liters of petrol or diesel, also per three months. The handicapped car owners are entitled to 300 liters of fuel per three months. The fuel saving measures, a part of the economic stabilization package, do not apply to owners of cars with a foreign registration, who can purchase for foreign currency an unlimited amount of petrol coupons at border crossings when entering Yugoslavia or at any automobile association office across the country later.

At its session yesterday, the Yugoslav Federal Government proposed that enterprises dealing in the collection, transport and processing of waste materials and the production of secondary raw materials be allowed larger petrol and diesel consumption in keeping increases in their production or services.

GASOLINE, HEATING OIL PRICE HIKES SET FOR 1 SEP

LD312251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG) -- As of tomorrow, the prices of petrol and other oil derivatives in Yugoslavia will on the average be 11.7 percent higher. The price of 86-octane petrol is going up from 81.5 dinars per liter to 87.5 dinars and of 98-octane petrol from 85.5 dinars to 92.4. The highest hike, is one of 16.6 percent, in the price of heating oil, from 30.38 dinars per liter to 35.42 dinars. The price rises are a result of a regular three-monthly adjustment of the prices of oil derivatives to changes in the dinar's exchange rate. Since the previous adjustment of the prices on June 2 this year, the dinar's value has dropped from 136.33 dinars per 1 U.S. dollar to 165.96.